The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6569. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TODAY'S ELECTIONS.

Candidates and Political Complexion of their States.

Pennsylvania Republicans Earnest and Confident.

Greeley's "Reconciliation" at Work in Cincinnati.

Attack by His Partisans on a Colored Man's Meeting.

A Careful Canvass of Indiana Shows 4,000 Republican Majority.

Today elections are to be held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska, Indiana, the District of Columbia and Dakota. For the convenience of the readers of the TIMES we repeat our list of the leading candidates for the several offices, and the vote of the States at late elections, adding the names of candidates nominated since the first publication, and correcting some typographical errors which within a few days past have been faithfully reproduced in the columns of many of our City contemporaries:

PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE OFFICERS.

	Republican.	Democratic.	Maj. 1870.
1871.—Auditor General	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,000 Rep.
1869.—Governor	349,589	302,447	47,142 Rep.
1869.—Auditor General	351,410	299,738	51,672 Rep.
1869.—Treasurer	347,220	297,554	49,666 Rep.
1867.—Supreme Judge	262,346	225,239	37,107 Rep.
Auditor	Harrison Allen.	Wm. H. Hartley.	
		Prohibition.	
Governor		Simeon B. Chase.	
Supreme Judge		Joseph Henderson.	
Auditor		Bart Spangler.	

	Republican.	Democratic.	Majority.
1871.—Auditor General	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,000 Rep.
1869.—Governor	349,589	302,447	47,142 Rep.
1869.—Auditor General	351,410	299,738	51,672 Rep.
1869.—Treasurer	347,220	297,554	49,666 Rep.
1867.—Supreme Judge	262,346	225,239	37,107 Rep.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Republican.	At Large.	Democratic.
Lemuel Todd.		Richard Vaux.
Glenni W. Scofield.		James B. Hopkins.
Thaddeus Stevens.		Hendrick B. Wright.
Edwin Joy Morris.		Henry D. Foster.
Lebbeus Hibbard.		Gen. Geo. A. Custer.
James H. Hopkins (Dem.)		Geo. F. McFarland.
Chas. Albright (Rep.)		A. R. Guss.
		Wm. Strickland.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.	Maj. 1870.
1—David F. McMichael.		Richard M. Bandall.	8,000 Rep.
2—Charles O'Neill.		E. Joy Morris (L. E.)	8,000 Rep.
3—Leonard Myers.		Hon. A. Wolfbach.	7,000 Rep.
4—Wm. D. Kelley.		Hon. Jno. M. Wood.	8,000 Rep.
5—Alfred C. Harding.		Brymington Phillips.	2,000 Rep.
6—James S. Biery.		Wm. H. Wise.	977 D
		Ephraim L. Acker.	
Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.	Maj. 1870.
1—Wash. Townsend.		Philip C. Garrett.	3,177 R
2—James McMullen.		Hilary Cheyney.	1,000 D
3—A. Herr Smith.		H. M. North.	2,211 R
4—S. W. Killinger.		Bernard Reilly.	6,215 R
5—J. B. Howe.		John R. Read.	6,000 R
6—D. Sheetz.		Stanley Woodward.	1,250 R
7—D. Screwright.		Jerry Ellis Rhodes.	1,243 R
8—John S. Fullerton.		Chas. Fullerton.	2,000 D
9—Wm. A. Wallace.		John J. Pearce.	2,000 D
		Andrew D. Vanding. (Ind. Dem.)	
10—John Cessna.		Benj. F. Meyers.	1,000 D
11—Samuel J. Milliken.		Wm. Mackey.	1,000 D
12—Adam J. Glossbrenner.		Henry Shewbridge.	1,000 D
13—Carlton B. Curtis.		Thomas L. Kane.	6,000 R
14—M. I. Richmond.		Sam. Griffith.	700 D
15—A. Wilson Taylor.		Henry Wilson.	700 D
16—James S. Negley.		Henry Hice.	2,000 R
17—Esen. McJunkin.		Wm. E. Johnston.	1,000 R
18—Wm. S. Moore.		Wm. McClelland.	700 D

OHIO.

STATE OFFICERS.

	Republican.	Democratic.	Maj. 1871.
Secretary of State	Jno. T. Wilson.	Aquilla Wiley.	
Supreme Court Judge	John M'Ilvaine.	Wm. Kennon.	
Board Public Works	Rich. H. Parker.	Isaac R. Eiley.	

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
1871.—Governor	256,272	216,653	39,619
1870.—Secretary of State	241,799	202,541	39,258
[In 1871 the Temperance Party cast 4,000 votes, and in 1870 it cast 2,988 votes.]			
1869.—Governor	280,169	238,821	7,818
1868.—Secretary of State	280,128	238,128	42,000
1868.—President	280,128	238,703	41,428
1867.—Governor	242,628	240,672	1,963
1866.—Secretary of State	214,654	213,049	1,605

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.	Maj. 1871.
1.	Benj. Eggleston.	Milton Sayler.	4,000 R.
2.	Chas. P. Tart. (vac.)	Otto J. Dodds.	
3.	Ruth. H. Hayes.	Barry B. Banning.	900 R.
4.	John G. Smith.	Jno. W. Peck.	1,000 R.
5.	Lewis B. Gunckel.	Jas. J. Winans.	700 R.
6.	No nomination.	Chas. N. Lamison.	4,000 D.
7.	Lorenzo D. Sherwood.	Frank N. Ward.	4,000 D.
8.	John T. Wilson.	Wm. Allen.	1,000 D.
9.	Wm. Lawrence.	J. J. Mannon.	2,000 R.
10.	Jas. W. Robinson.	Geo. W. Morgan.	1,000 R.
11.	Jas. Taylor.	Hugh J. Jewett.	4,000 D.
12.	Lorenz F. Mayer.	Milton J. Southard.	2,000 D.
13.	Thos. M. Douglas.	John F. Follett.	2,000 D.
	George Seitz,	Stark-out Democrat.	
14.	Wm. P. Sprague.	Rien. R. Hudson.	500 R.
15.	Lorenzo Danforth.	Chris. L. Poorman.	2,000 R.
16.	J. D. Dyl Cockerill.	Geo. Hoadley.	2,000 R.
17.	James Monroe.	N. S. Townshend.	2,000 R.
18.	James A. Garfield.	Milton Sutliff.	2,000 R.
19.	Rich. C. Parsons.	Selah Chamberlain.	1,000 R.

INDIANA.

STATE OFFICERS.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Thos. A. Hendricks.	
Lieut.-Gov	Leander Sutton.	John C. Orbison.
Sec. of State	W. W. Curry.	Owen M. Eddy.
Auditor	Jas. A. Wildman.	John B. Glover.
Treasurer	Jas. M. Allen.	Peter Reyer.
Attorney-Gen.	James C. Denny.	Daylass W. Hanna.
	Straight-out Democratic.	
Lieutenant-Governor		John Dunbar.
Secretary of State		Parmenas Taylor.
Auditor		Otho Hoffhaer.
Treasurer		Dr. McBride.
Attorney-General		Thos. Bracken.

	Rep.	Dem.	Majority
1872.—Secretary of State	187,631	163,650	23,981 Rep.
1872.—Governor	187,479	170,114	17,365 Rep.
1872.—Auditor	187,479	170,114	17,365 Rep.
1872.—Treasurer	187,479	170,114	17,365 Rep.
1871.—Secretary of State	135,867	135,867	1,000 Rep.
1871.—Governor	135,867	134,867	20,000 Rep.
1868.—President	150,422	128,502	21,920 Rep.

CONGRESSIONAL.

	At Large.	Democratic.
Godlove S. Orth.		John Williams.
William Williams.		Michael C. Kerr.

Dist.	Republican.	Democratic.	Maj. 1870.
1—William Heimsoth.	William E. Niblack.		3,500 D.
2—Daniel W. Voyles.	Simeon K. Wolcott.		1,000 D.
3—Wm. W. Herod.	Wm. S. Holman.		3,624 D.
4—Jere. M. Wilson.	David S. Gooding.		4 D.
5—John Coburn.	Cyrus F. Mahnit.		416 R.
6—Horace C. Hunter.	David Voorhees.		1,000 D.
7—Thomas J. Cason.	Malden H. Manson.		426 D.
8—James M. Tyner.	Thos. C. Whitesides.		1,968 R.
9—John P. C. Shanks.	Andrew Neff.		3,000 R.
10—Henry B. Saylor.	E. Van Leuven.		1,000 R.
11—Jasper Packard.	John A. Mendricks.		1,407 R.

NEBRASKA.

STATE OFFICERS AND CONGRESSMAN.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	Robert W. Furnas.	H. C. Lott.
Chf-Justice	George E. Lake.	Jas. M. Woolworth.
Ass. Justice	Daniel Gantz.	A. H. Colleson.
Ass. Justice	Samuel Maxwell.	Seth Robinson.
Sec. of State	John J. Cooper.	Christ'n Reitmann.
Auditor	John B. Weston.	John E. Clarke.
Treasurer	A. W. Kloke.	H. W. Hoffman.
Atty-Gen	J. R. Webster.	Aug't Schoenhalz.
Cong'man	Lorenzo Crounse.	John F. Warner.

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
1870.—Governor	11,732	6,242	5,490
1870.—Congress	11,732	6,242	5,490
1869.—Governor	9,678	4,969	4,709
1868.—Governor	9,678	4,969	4,709
1868.—President	9,739	5,439	4,300
1867.—Governor	6,598	6,452	146

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE.

Republican.	Democratic.
Norton P. Chipman.	L. G. Hine.

	Rep.	Dem.	Majority
1871.—Delegate	15,154	11,124	4,030 Rep.

DAKOTA.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE.

Republican.	Democratic.
W. W. Brookins.	Moses K. Armstrong.

	Rep.	Ind. Rep.	Dem.	Dem. Plu.
1870.	1,102	1023	2,136	91

INDIANA.

Senator Wilson, Gen. Osborne and Senator Morton Working to the Last Moment—A Republican Victory All but Certain.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—The campaign closes with every indication of success with the Republicans. Senator Wilson today addressed immense crowds at Terre Haute, and tonight that city is ablaze, and Gen. Osborne, Major Gordon and others are speaking to large throngs. Senator Morton, who spoke to an immense audience this afternoon at Lynnburg, is speaking tonight to [illegible] of equal size in this city. Tonight reports from all parts of the State are to the same effect, and the "probabilities" promise fair weather, which alone is worth 5,000 votes to the Republicans, and its leaders are fully confident that Greeleyism receives its death blow to-morrow.

A careful analysis made to-night based on the latest reports received from all the counties, after giving the Democrats all the doubts and making liberal allowances for the frauds they will undoubtedly commit, leaves the Republicans over 4,000 majority for their State ticket. As to Congressmen, Niblack's defeat is considered certain, and that of Voorhees more than probable. Kasson and Wood are the only Democrats sure to-night of seats in the next Congress from Indiana. The Democrats are generally confident of carrying the State by 5,000, but some of their county figures have been obtained, and these show they have been woefully deceived by such scoundrels as Julian.

It is of course possible that the Democratic capacity for fraud has been under-estimated, and that Browne may be defeated; but looking at probabilities, by all that can be seen or heard of the condition of the public sentiment, his triumphant election seems to be assured.

E. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Gen. Butler and Senator Patterson in Philadelphia—Meeting of Democratic Vice Swindlers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—Gen. Butler and Senator Patterson addressed a large audience at the Wigwam this evening, and several other Republican mass-meetings were held in different parts of the City. The utmost enthusiasm prevails in the Republican ranks, and all are confident of a decisive victory to-morrow. A large number of Deputy United States Marshals were sworn in here today, and a formidable squad was sent to Luserne, Carbon and Northampton Counties to look after the naturalization frauds through which the Democrats and Bourbonds expect to increase their vote in those counties.

The prospect of a rainy day revives the spirits of the coalition, and some of the more bold among them have plucked up sufficient courage this evening to bet seventy-five against one hundred on Bustleton. A stormy day will undoubtedly cut down the vote to some extent, but a regular equinoctial would not save them either.

Latest Indications of the Result—The Republicans United and Earnest.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 7.—The work of the canvass is done, and nothing remains but to poll the votes and count them. There is little to be added to what has already been said. The prospects remain unchanged. The Democratic leaders, who have been deceived in their estimates of elections hitherto, expect now Hartranft's defeat is possible. No more can they dream that the majority will be large enough to be decisive. It is not believed that Hartranft will fall much if any below the rest of the ticket. Still there is a feeling of anxiety, as on the eve of all great contests. Even in Vermont, where nobody doubted the result, there was apparent nervousness and restlessness to know whether expectations were to be fulfilled. The Democrats are perceptibly less boastful, and are probably less confident than when the election was two or three days further away.

The day has been spent in such active and practical work as distributing tickets to the different voting precincts. The appointment of Assistant United States Marshals under the United States law, and preparing all the details for a full and fair vote, the Democrats have been arranging to father overdo the latter as to fullness. Fifty Philadelphia repeaters have been spotted here today under the lead of a well-known desperado. On the whole it is regarded as a favorable omen. It shows that McClure could not use them in Philadelphia, where they have operated in past elections, and so has sent them about the State to try their luck in places which have not before known them. The fifty are in a very warm climate here, and if they attempt to vote will be properly taken care of.

A good deal of ingenuity has been expended by the Democrats in mixing Republican tickets. The State and county tickets have both been printed in a great variety of ways. Single changes have been made with various names, and the names have been spelled incorrectly, or the first names of candidates exchanged, as, for instance, "Glenni W. Scofield and "Lemuel" Scofield, instead of the reverse, and in order that voters, and by such contemptibly small meanness prevent some votes from counting. The State can hardly be close enough to permit such tricks to have any effect on the general result.

The great importance of the coming struggle upon national politics is fully felt on all sides, and the Republicans seem to have very effectually buried local and personal grievances of every nature in order that one strong blow may be struck against the enemies of the great Republican Party together. The work has been done for the best things, and the best things are hopefully anticipated.

In the State at large the intelligence today is of a much improved situation at Columbus. The feeling is supported by hourly intelligence from every portion of the State that the majority for the Republican State ticket will be 15,000, although I hesitate to say previous estimates of 10,000, unless there is a much larger vote than the marks of the campaign have assured. The labor of the past few days has been mainly devoted to bringing out the vote by private personal effort, which may have the effect of bringing the aggregate up to a higher figure than reasonable probable two days ago.

Outside of this county there are but two Congressional districts which will be close, viz., the Tenth, Porter's, and the Fifteenth, Sprague's. The chances are decidedly in favor of the Republicans in each. Some anxiety is felt in the confidence of the contrabands in regard to Ohio is found in their estimates, which are leaking out, and which show that they are grossly deceiving themselves. They pretend that they have made a poll of this State, which is not the fact. Every effort is and found it impossible to get anything trustworthy as they fell to quarreling and says one man they had finished their poll, and on a special man they put Cuyahoga County for only 1,000 Democratic majority, when it is generally conceded to give 2,000 to 2,500. They claim the State in the Fourth District by their claim the defeat of Gunckle, while they cannot name within 1,000 of it. From the very best indications as to the vote here, it is very reason to anticipate a satisfactory Republican majority in Ohio to-morrow.

A rumor occurred here to-night which may need to be read closely to-morrow. A Greeley procession marched with the apparent purpose of going through the negro quarter known as Beckstown, where a Republican meeting was being held. The parties came into collision, as a matter of course, and six or eight pistol shots were fired, resulting in the wounding slightly of three white men in the procession. The inception of the fight is charged by the one party and the other. The most significant fact is that the streets in that part of the city, to-night, are full of angry Greeleyites, repeating that they will shoot every negro who dares to come to the polls to-morrow. The effect will doubtless be what is desired to deter many of them from voting at all. The Greeleyites here take pattern from their Georgia brothers.

NEW-YORK.

Immense Meeting in Cortland—Address by Senator Conkling.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CORTLAND, Oct. 7.—A pouring rain prevailed all day, but Taylor Hall was crowded to excess to hear Senator Conkling. Every seat and each foot of available standing room was occupied. There was not less than 1,500 persons present. This is the reputed centre of the Greeley defection, but this evening has undeceived every one. No such ovation ever took place at an evening meeting in the county. Hon. R. Holland Dull presided, with fifty Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Senator Conkling spoke almost three hours, and not one person left his seat. His speech was a most magnificent effort—inspiring, grand and argumentative, and was received with the most unbounded applause, and carried conviction to all hearers. It will do immense good here. The Republicans are aroused up to a high pitch of excitement and confidence to-night, and their majority up to high-water mark. All are, as mistakes, a grand torch-light procession, music and fire-works are going on, amid the crowded ways, but nothing can cool the ardor of our Republicans to-night.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer in New-York has moved slowly north-eastward, followed by northerly to westerly winds, increasing pressure and clearing weather on the lower lakes, and southward over the Middle States, excepting the eastern portion, where cloudy weather and rain will probably prevail; from Maryland and northward heavy rains with southerly winds extending over New-England. From Tennessee southward to the Gulf and South Atlantic the weather appears clear, with pleasant temperature. Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys clear weather, diminishing pressure, and southerly to easterly winds prevail.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lakes and thence to West Virginia and over the Middle States, northerly to westerly winds prevail; clearer and cooler weather in New-England; winds veering to northerly to-night; clearing weather and Tuesday forenoon for the South Atlantic and Gulf States; partly cloudy weather clearing, with northerly to easterly winds on Tuesday in the Mississippi Valley, and stationary or lower temperature, diminishing pressure; southerly to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather on Tuesday. Reports from the North-west and South-west are missing.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schnits & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	11 M.	4 P. M.	9 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	67	70	70	67
Stand of bar. in inch	29.68	29.90	29.90	29.88

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same day in other years, as indicated by the Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 64°; 6 A. M., 64°; 9 A. M., 70°; 12 M., 73°; 3 P. M., 74°; 6 P. M., 72°; 9 P. M., 64°; 12 P. M., 63°. Average temperature yesterday, 68°.

The Boston and the Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The following is the score of the base-ball match played here this afternoon, between the Bostons, of Boston, and Athletics, of this city:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1—3
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

The Seventeenth District—A Patriot's Letter.

The Greeleyites have been hoping and laying for divisions among the Republicans of the Seventeenth District of this State, through the failure of Mr. Andrew Williams, of Clinton County, to obtain the nomination for Congress. Mr. Williams has, however, given them a terrible set back by a patriotic letter, worthy of him as an honest man and a Republican, in which he says: "It has been supposed by some and feared by others that I might be announced as an independent candidate, and possibly be adopted by the Democratic and Liberal Republican Party. It would have been very gratifying to me to have received the regular Republican nomination as an endorsement of my fidelity to the principles of that party; but I have no personal aspirations as objects to be attained by the party with which I have been identified since its formation. Republicans of Clinton County you know me too well to believe I would directly do anything to injure the success of our excellent county ticket. I am equally unwilling to do so indirectly. I trust my friends who have heretofore stood by me will forget all personal disappointments and give a cordial support to the whole ticket. Believing the best interests of the country will be promoted by the success of the Republican national, State and local tickets, I beseech you my and in securing that result, assuring you that I would rather be right than member of Congress."

The Opposition Spirit in Tennessee.

Col. A. S. Colyar has withdrawn as an independent candidate for Governor of Tennessee, and in his letter shows some of the spirit animating the supporters of Greeley. He says of the canvass now being made on men who remained firm to the Union cause during the struggle for the existence of the Government of the Democratic Party, and the removal of the question of secession, is a crime about as great as the efforts to teach the negroes hatred of the white people. An overwhelming majority of the people of Tennessee are conservative, and earnestly desire complete reconciliation, but the question is, will they not be cheated between the extremes, who are always active and aggressive, while the conservatives are passive.

Contagious Diseases.

The following is a comparative statement of the contagious diseases in this City for the past two weeks:

Week ending Sept. 28.—Typhus fever, 2; typhoid, 25; scarlet fever, 18; relapsing fever, 1; measles, 0; diphtheria, 19; small-pox, 1.

Week ending Oct. 5.—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid, 32; scarlet fever, 17; relapsing fever, 0; measles, 3; diphtheria, 19; small-pox, 1.

Increase.—Typhus, 2; scarlet fever, 1; measles, 3; diphtheria, 1; small-pox, 3.

Decrease.—Typhoid, 3; relapsing fever, 1.

The Civil Suits Against the Ring.

The civil suits, ten in number, now pending in the Supreme Court, Special Term, and involving the acts of the members of the Tweed Ring, and the parties who have the legal rights to prosecute those civilly, were yesterday adjourned to the 21st inst., by reason of both sides. The object of the adjournment, as announced, was to allow time to get the opinion of the Court of Appeals on questions of a similar nature carried there.

BROOKLYN'S OUTPOURING.

Grand Demonstration at Republican Head-Quarters Last Night.

Speeches by Gen. Jos. Caldwell, of Maine, and Judge Mackey, of South Carolina.

The Republican Head-quarters in Brooklyn were filled last evening with an enthusiastic and attentive audience, attracted thither by the weekly meeting of the Fourth Ward Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. Mr. A. C. Catti presided, and introduced, as the first speaker, Gen. James C. Caldwell, of Maine.

Gen. Caldwell said that they had met to see, whether they had been served well by their public servants, and whether any change would be beneficial or otherwise. For the first time in the history of the country every man, this Fall, would vote. Look first at the history of the Republican Party for the past twelve years. It had put down the greatest rebellion that the world ever saw; emancipated four millions of slaves, and gradually decreased the amount of the public debt, paying it as the rate of one hundred million dollars a year and decreasing the taxes of the same rate. The country today was prosperous in every section and every State, and its Government administered with the most thorough economy. Its actual running expenses today were less than in 1860, before the war, and man for man less than the expenses of any Government since 1856. The collection of the revenue cost less than half for every one hundred dollars of what it did before the war, and the Government's loss from the dishonesty of officials only amounted to one-tenth of one per cent. of the total amount of money received. Such a record for honesty and economy might be searched in vain for in the history of the world. Well now, what were they asked to say to the party that had accomplished all this? Well done, good and faithful servants—was the cry of the Daily Tardies? No party were raising a cry about the necessity of revenue reform, forgetting that it had been begun and was being carried out by the Republican Party; while as for universal amnesty which Mr. Greeley had made his battle cry, not a man in the country was disfranchised today, and not one had paid the penalty of his treason with his life. Referring to the so-called centralization of the present Government, the speaker said: They told us that we are changing the form and features of our Government as it was handed down to us by our fathers and creating a despotism in its stead. This has reference to certain acts that were urged by no man more heartily than by Mr. Greeley, and which is called Reconstruction. It is by Mr. Greeley and others who are with him, that we are pursuing toward the South a policy of hate. If we are, if in our course toward the South we have been animated by a spirit of hate, why, then, in spite of the great services to the country and to humanity, the Republican Party should and would receive your condemnation. But is that the fact? Why, I tell you last a fouler slander was ever uttered. There is not such a record as that of the Republican Party for conciliation, for clemency, aye, for magnanimity, anywhere in the annals of time. Have you forgotten how, in the beginning of the war—how tenderly we treated every institution of the South? Have you forgotten how, when we invaded the country, we fought them with only one hand because we protected them with the other? Do the insurrection or slavery, only when circumstances showed it to be necessary, was it that your great and martyred President, Abraham Lincoln—[applause]—voiced the nation's heart, and: "Let slavery die, but let the nation live." And after the war closed, what was the course of the Administration toward the Southern States? During the progress of the strife, four millions of men had been raised from chattelhood to citizenhood, but even then we had not given them the franchise. But have you forgotten the amendment which gave to the Southern States themselves the right of determining whether the blacks should vote or not, and that every Democrat opposed it? Well, the whole question was then thrown back on the national Legislature, and of four millions of men the Republican Party, rising to the level of its high duty, made four millions of voters. [Applause.] And even then they did not overturn the social system of the South until driven to it by necessity. Well, the ostracism of the Republicans, white and black, at the South followed; and it was only when a wail came up from them, when life at the South was insecure, when local laws were found to be inadequate, that Congress was brave enough to pass the law that is complained of, and which merely authorizes the Federal Courts to enforce the Federal Constitution. Nothing more. It this be centralization, then, then am I a centralizer. No, our dangers are not to come from centralization, but from that accursed spirit which has once drenched this nation with gore, and which is now raising its hideous head against the doctrine of States Rights. That is what we have to watch and to pray against. [Applause.]

Gen. Caldwell further said that there was no "bloody chasm" to cross hands across, except that which separated those who held office from those who were hunting for office. He quoted statistics to prove that the Southern States were in a highly prosperous condition, and declared that, though their old social system had been destroyed, it was replaced by one worth to them a thousandfold more. No real peace, he added, could be other wise than supported by Republican Party and its candidates.

Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, followed. Referring to the condition of affairs in that State, he said:

In four years 900 Republicans have been slain, solely on account of their political opinions. Of these nearly sixty were white men living in the peace of the State, who had offended against no law, either of the State or the United States, and whose only offence lay in exercising their vested rights as American freemen upon American soil. And we fear that however beneficent may be the purpose of the Democratic candidate, that his elevation to the Presidency will not improve the state of things. The policy of the existing Republican Administration is fought in question, and it is observed with being made to a reconciliation of the sections. I believe in conciliation, but the Southern people and the Southern mind, and the condition of the people of the South. Let us apply to the theories of the Democratic Party, as set forth by its present champion, the next liberal test to which it can be subjected, the principle as physics that the strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest link. Let us in our generosity reverse this principle and apply to the theory of Mr. Greeley, the proposition that the strength of his chain shall be the strength of his strongest link; and take the State of South Carolina as the example. His charges upon the National Administration a military despotism in the Southern States, in the State of South Carolina, with oppressing the white people of that State in the interest of the black people, and with prosecuting a policy of hate. In proof of that charge, for instance the sanguinary execution of the Kuklux law. I say to you that not a solitary citizen of South Carolina has been convicted under the Kuklux act of Congress, and that the convictions thus far have been under the act of May 31, 1870, known as the Enforcement act. Eighty-five men have been sentenced under that act, who are now in the Albany Penitentiary. Of them, seventy-nine pleaded guilty to the charges against them, only five standing their trial. Surely there was no oppression there. In the State of South Carolina there have been 750 United States troops, and not a solitary citizen has been arrested without due process of law; and there has not been an hour in the State during the past five years when a military commander, the highest in rank, could not have been arrested by the usual processes of the Courts. Last week I found in a portion of my circuit a number of my old Confederate companions who appeared to be exceedingly disappointed. I asked them if they intended to support Mr. Greeley, and they stated that they did not know; that before voting for Grant they would like to have certain matters explained to them. I then discovered that these men had not sold of a copy of the New-York Tribune, and for the first time had discovered how enormously they had been oppressed by the Government of the United States. Mr. Greeley's claim as the representative of amnesty, as the great American pacificator is not very widely recognized by those whom he represented to be the chief subjects of his intended beneficent action. We in the South but recognize one amnesty thus far received, and it is that of Appomattox Court-house, under the triumphant sword of Ulysses S. Grant. [Applause.] We recognize no bloody chasm today. The fields of the American Union covered whatever chasm there was there, but our American soldiers passed into American citizenship. [Applause.]

The speaker, continuing, said that the most painful fact he met was that those who had been soldiers should be found differing in opinion at the present crisis. He believed that when the Confederate soldiers were placed under parole to obey the laws of the United States and to be loyal to its Government, that the soldiers of the Union were also required to defend and sustain the Southern men in that loyalty. For the Union soldier to vote against Grant would, in his judgment, be a breach of trust to his Southern confederate, who stood loyal today. In the South, but one party existed—the Avowed Mr. Greeley, and they were known as the "Incarnates," who, like the Bourbons, learned nothing and forgot nothing. He believed that the white masses of the South, and especially the ex-Confederate soldiers, were nearer in a better temper than at present to abandon an ardent spirit of loyalty to the Government of this country, and that they would continue to advance in that direction unless obstructed by some great disturbing cause, such as the election of Mr. Greeley.

Judge Mackey concluded by dwelling in interest. Other speakers followed, and the meeting came to a close at a late hour.

HOW GEORGIA WAS STOLEN.

Testimony of Democratic Managers as to the Frauds—A Ballot-Box Generalship and them Required to Agree with the Registry.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 7.—Samuel Wells was tried today before United States Commissioner Conley for violation of the Enforcement act at the election here on the 3d inst. Wm. Butts, one of the election managers, swore that while he and the other managers were receiving votes in the afternoon the ballot-box which had been used in the forenoon was stuffed by some persons unknown, and that all the tickets thus fraudulently placed in the ballot-box were Democratic. Mr. Butts is himself a Democrat, a Justice of the Peace, and his testimony corroborates the sworn statements of other parties. Robert S. Waters, another manager, also a Democrat, corroborated Judge Butts' testimony. He swore that he himself took 100 votes from the Democratic side, and did not credit them to any other party. The reason he alleged was that the votes overrun the tally list, and he thought the 100 votes would equalize things. Other witnesses swore that such overruns were nevertheless at least a dozen persons were going in and out of the polling-room during the balloting, and had access to the stuffed ballot-box. This helps to account for the increased Democratic majorities in this city. The cases of fraud in other districts were even more glaring than in this.

One Hundred and Eleven Counties Heard From.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 7.—One hundred and eleven counties have been heard from. Seven of them have given Republican majorities. The 111 counties give a Democratic majority of 80,822. The twenty-six counties to be heard from will increase Smith's majority.

Charge of Intimidating Voters.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 7.—Two negroes have made affidavits that Republicans were prevented from voting at the late election, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of one Mauntuse and one freeholder under the Enforcement act.

CONNECTICUT.

Republicans Gain Largely in Meriden, Hartford and New-Haven.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MERIDEN, Conn., Oct. 7.—The Republicans elected town officers today by majorities ranging from 362 to 240, a large average gain over last year.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 7.—At the town elections in this city, today, a light vote was polled, only 4,708 of the 7,648 voters registered having voted. The Republican Town Clerk, Gordon Robins, is elected by 321 majority over Levi Woodhouse, Democrat, who has held the office for several years. The Republicans have a majority in the Board of Selectmen, who, with the Town Clerk, are a Board of Appeal in matters of registration of electors. Two of the Selectmen and one of the Assessors elected were on both tickets. All the Republican Constables are elected, and four of the six Grand Jurors chosen are Republicans. The Democratic candidates for the Board of Relief are elected. Of the Assessors, one Republican, one Democrat on both tickets, and one Greeley Republican on the Democratic ticket are elected. The principal interest was in the vote for Town Clerk and Selectmen. The Republicans chose the former by a handsome majority, and the majority in the Selectmen. No comparison can be made of the vote at the town elections with any State elections. The vote is always light, and local questions enter largely into the canvass. The chief importance is to the election of Selectmen and Town Clerk. These have to watch and to pray against. [Applause.]

Gen. Caudwell further said that there was no "bloody chasm" to cross hands across, except that which separated those who held office from those who were hunting for office. He quoted statistics to prove that the Southern States were in a highly prosperous condition, and declared that, though their old social system had been destroyed, it was replaced by one worth to them a thousandfold more. No real peace, he added, could be other wise than supported by Republican Party and its candidates.

Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, followed. Referring to the condition of affairs in that State, he said:

In four years 900 Republicans have been slain, solely on account of their political opinions. Of these nearly sixty were white men living in the peace of the State, who had offended against no law, either of the State or the United States, and whose only offence lay in exercising their vested rights as American freemen upon American soil. And we fear that however beneficent may be the purpose of the Democratic candidate, that his elevation to the Presidency will not improve the state of things. The policy of the existing Republican Administration is fought in question, and it is observed with being made to a reconciliation of the sections. I believe in conciliation, but the Southern people and the Southern mind, and the condition of the people of the South. Let us apply to the theories of the Democratic Party, as set forth by its present champion, the next liberal test to which it can be subjected, the principle as physics that the strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest link. Let us in our generosity reverse this principle and apply to the theory of Mr. Greeley, the proposition that the strength of his chain shall be the strength of his strongest link; and take the State of South Carolina as the example. His charges upon the National Administration a military despotism in the Southern States, in the State of South Carolina, with oppressing the white people of that State in the interest of the black people, and with prosecuting a policy of hate. In proof of that charge, for instance the sanguinary execution of the Kuklux law. I say to you that not a solitary citizen of South Carolina has been convicted under the Kuklux act of Congress, and that the convictions thus far have been under the act of May 31, 1870, known as the Enforcement act. Eighty-five men have been sentenced under that act, who are now in the Albany Penitentiary. Of them, seventy-nine pleaded guilty to the charges against them, only five standing their trial. Surely there was no oppression there. In the State of South Carolina there have been 750 United States troops, and not a solitary citizen has been arrested without due process of law; and there has not been an hour in the State during the past five years when a military commander, the highest in rank, could not have been arrested by the usual processes of the Courts. Last week I found in a portion of my circuit a number of my old Confederate companions who appeared to be exceedingly disappointed. I asked them if they intended to support Mr. Greeley, and they stated that they did not know; that before voting for Grant they would like to have certain matters explained to them. I then discovered that these men had not sold of a copy of the New-York Tribune, and for the first time had discovered how enormously they had been oppressed by the Government of the United States. Mr. Greeley's claim as the representative of amnesty, as the great American pacificator is not very widely recognized by those whom he represented to be the chief subjects of his intended beneficent action. We in the South but recognize one amnesty thus far received, and it is that of Appomattox Court-house, under the triumphant sword of Ulysses S. Grant. [Applause.] We recognize no bloody chasm today. The fields of the American Union covered whatever chasm there was there, but our American soldiers passed into American citizenship. [Applause.]

The speaker, continuing, said that the most painful fact he met was that those who had been soldiers should be found differing in opinion at the present crisis. He believed that when the Confederate soldiers were placed under parole to obey the laws of the United States and to be loyal to its Government, that the soldiers of the Union were also required to defend and sustain the Southern men in that loyalty. For the Union soldier to vote against

	Republican.	Democratic.	Majority.
1871.—Governor	56,078	46,172	9,906 Rep.
1870.—Governor	50,709	43,040	7,669 Rep.
1869.—Governor	46,882	42,041	4,841 R

THE REGISTRATION.

The Qualifications of Voters—Opening of the Registry Offices and the Duty of Voters.

The registration of citizens entitled to vote—

The qualifications and duties connected therewith—

The offices to be opened and the hours—

A lesson to new voters, &c.

THE TAMMANY KING FRAUDS.

Judge Cardozo's Charge to the Grand Jury—Its Clear and Emphatic Utterances—Duty of the Grand Jury and Duty of the People—Judge Cardozo's Views and Recommendations—Duty of Citizens to Prosecute and Punish Offenders.

The Courts to Open Next Tuesday and Continue Over Election Day—Judge Pierrepont's Charge to the Grand Jury—Duty of Citizens to Prosecute and Punish Offenders.

THE ARMY.

General Changes and Appointments in the Staff Corps.

THE NAVY.

Naval Changes and Appointments.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Examinations Under the Civil Service Rules.

Chemical-Engine Company Disbanded—Fifty Firemen Dismissed—Engine Company Reduced—Other Changes.

The following table is an exhibit of the business of the Warehouse Department of the New-York Custom-house for the month of September, 1872:

[illegible]

RETURNS.

[illegible]

WAREHOUSING.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

TRANSFERS.

[illegible]

WITHDRAWALS.

[illegible]

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.

[illegible]

TRANSFERS.

[illegible]

EXAMINATIONS.

[illegible]

ENTRIES.

[illegible]

WAREHOUSES.

[illegible]

IMPORTS

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid for usual commercial grades or good clean average.

BUTTER.—The receipts have been 6,811 pkgs. for the last three days; and 16,225 pkgs. for the week. There is a fair demand for choice grades, but for all others the market is dull and easy for sale. Prices on which have declined 1@2c. per lb. since Saturday, and are now nominal. The following are the receipts and exports of butter since Jan. 1, as compared with the same time in 1871, and 1870:

	Receipts.	Exports.
1872	1,000,000	1,000,000
1871	1,000,000	1,000,000
1870	1,000,000	1,000,000

Western, selections.....@ lb. 27@28
Western, common to fair.....@ lb. 20@25
Western, selections, in tubs.....@ lb. 28@30
Western, selections, in firkins.....@ lb. 28@30
Western, common to fair.....@ lb. 20@25
Western, selections, in firkins.....@ lb. 28@30
Western, selections, in firkins.....@ lb. 28@30
Western, selections, in firkins.....@ lb. 28@30

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 8, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his unrestricted choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1873 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA—Mr. Geo. Boniface, Miss Catharine Rogers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ARMAH NA POGUE—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES.—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Concert—Mr. Anton Rubinstein, Miss Louise Lesbart.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded, and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The Weekly Times, per annum.....$1 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 00

Subscriptions to either of our publications (the Weekly), received for a less length of time than one year at proportionate rates.

The Daily and Weekly mailed one year to newspapers at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Go to the polling-place of your election district today, and qualify yourself by registration for voting at the approaching election. The inspectors will be ready to receive names by a quarter past 8 o'clock A. M., and the places of registration will remain open till 9 P. M. Don't put off for a week what ought to be done today.

Mr. GREELEY'S successor (the Professor) surpassed himself on the eve of election day. His taste, good temper, and discretion have been abundantly exhibited throughout the canvass, in the needless enemies he has made for GREELEY in all directions; while his sense of decency and justice is well brought out in his wild attacks on GERRIT SMITH, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., Mr. BRYANT, Gen. DIX, and in his forged charges against Speaker BLAINE. The opinion is now pretty general that Mr. GREELEY might have done very well if there had been no *Tribune*; and it may be doubted whether the frantic appeals now appearing in the columns of that journal will improve its old editor's prospects. Mr. GREELEY'S style is caricatured with strange felicity. "Men and brethren," shouts the Professor, "strike for freedom"—and Tammany Hall! A recent speech of Gov. CURTIN'S is described as a "*forensic* effort," and the Professor continues:

"We do not believe this ringing blast will fall on unheeding ears. Freemen of Pennsylvania! It is CURTIN who thus speaks for honest Government!"

Is it really? Well, then, of course the case is settled, for who would dare to disobey CURTIN when backed up by the Professor? To be sure, the appeal sounds very like the explosions of the angry gentleman in the old-fashioned melodrama, who comes on with boots up to his thighs, and a sword five yards long, and bids us all to follow him or die. We tremble to think what will happen to the "Freemen of Pennsylvania" when they disregard this stage appeal, especially as it is supported by the following ghostly threat from the terrible Professor:

"A gang of bandits are preparing the assassination of Republican Government, and it is the duty of every citizen to take them by the throat."

Have mercy, Professor! Don't annihilate an entire State.

The registry in Brooklyn today, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 M., and 4 P. M. to 10 P. M., will be the last opportunity but one the voters of that city will have to secure their right to vote. We, therefore, urge every Republican voter in that city to register today if possible, and run no risk.

The Committee of Seventy has wisely decided to continue to occupy a strictly advisory position in regard to the approaching Municipal election. It is obviously that the Committee cannot assume the responsibility of making nominations without seriously detracting from their legitimate influence on the present contest. They can, however, mediate between the various reform organizations with sufficient effect to prevent the votes of honest citizens from being frittered away on several competitors for the various local offices, to the great profit of the friends of corruption. By judiciously exercising the balance of power which they hold in local affairs, they can do more service than by descending into the arena of active politics. If their address, just issued, seems to fall in practical suggestion regarding the details of the pending struggle, the necessities of the position occupied by the Committee of Seventy will furnish the explanation of this.

If the prosecution of the criminal suits against the Ring is to be delayed, it will certainly not be the fault of Attorney-General BARLOW. Failing the transfer of all the indictments to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the motion has been made to proceed with such of those against TWEED, FIELDS and GENET as are already in that Court. The case of TWEED will be called on Monday next, and it is to be hoped that neither in his nor in any other of these cases will dilatory motions be allowed to cheat the people out of immediate justice upon the Ring thieves. It is absurd for counsel for the indicted officials to pretend that they are not ready to go on. There has been more than enough time afforded them to get up these cases, and it is the turn of the plundered citizens of New-York to claim some regard from the Courts whose duty it is to try the members of the Ring and their satellites with all possible promptitude.

Election Predictions.

We shall make no positive predictions as to the results of the important elections to be held today, but there can be no impropriety in our pointing out what, in our opinion, the public may reasonably expect.

First—The election of HARTRANFT and the Republican State ticket in Pennsylvania. In that State the Greeleyites have made a life or death struggle—they have spent all the money they can rake together, and resorted to all kinds of frauds, and in two of their papers yesterday they coversly threatened violence. Apart from all this, they have a source of strength in the *State* election which everybody knows they will not have in the *Presidential* election—namely, a number of Grant men, who refuse to vote for HARTRANFT because of the long standing feud between CAMERON and MCCLURE, and their respective followers. It is a feud which will not in the least degree affect the Presidential issue. Therefore, even if we lose the State election today, it would not imply the defeat of our cause in November. But with GREELEY the case is different. He has staked everything on Pennsylvania. If he cannot snatch the semblance of a victory there, the most benighted political dupe of COCHRANE & Co. will see plainly enough that he cannot possibly win *anywhere*. Even the New-York *Herald*, a Greeley paper, admitted yesterday:

"Under such drawbacks, if HARTRANFT is carried through to-morrow, *even by the narrow margin of a few hundred votes*, Pennsylvania may be set down as good for Gen. GRANT in November by a handsome majority."

If HARTRANFT were to lose his election, it would be through the temporary help given to the Greeleyites by Republicans who intend to vote for GRANT. But we fully anticipate HARTRANFT'S election. Republicans in Pennsylvania are not ready to be "claimed" as Greeleyites on a vote involving purely local issues.

Second—Ohio will, we believe, go for us by a moderate majority. Remember that the Republican canvass there only began about a fortnight ago, and that Ohio is the birth-place of the Greeley movement—a circumstance which gives Greeleyism some little hold upon the State. SCHURZ has also worked very hard among the Germans. Do not, therefore, expect anything more than a *sufficient* majority from Ohio. If it is only a thousand or two, it will be enough—"not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door, but 'twill serve." Recollect that local issues are at work *against* us in these State elections. We have no right to expect a large majority from Ohio—but we are sure our friends there will do their best.

Third—Indiana will, in all probability, give us a small majority. From her, too, we are not entitled to expect immense things. In 1870, the Democrats gained a majority of 2,568, and Mr. GREELEY'S organ (the New-York *Tribune*) declared, the other day, that the Democrats also *really* carried the State in 1868, but the Republicans counted themselves in by fraud—a queer statement to come from GREELEY and the *Tribune!* The Republicans won the election for Governor, in that year, by 961. We have no right to expect to go beyond the latter figure now. We should think it good work to get 1,000 majority in the Hoosier State.

Every election is uncertain until it is over, and in the above remarks we are simply expressing our candid opinions, based upon the best information we can obtain. We think the event will justify these opinions—it will, if our Republican friends in the three States named do their duty. We shall now only add that we have made the most complete arrangements for publishing the fullest and latest returns from all the States to-morrow morning. To-night our up-town readers in this City may find the general results of the elections displayed on the wall above the Erie offices, at the junction of Broadway and Fifth-avenue, Twenty-third-street. We have made arrangements with the "Stereopticon Advertising Company" for that purpose, and we hope to utilize this new experiment in a way that may be convenient to the public.

Showing the Cloven Foot.

The coalitionists are making loud claims that they alone can secure for the country "reconciliation and purification." This was the burden of Mr. GREELEY'S speeches during his Western wanderings; it was the substance of the Cincinnati and Baltimore platform; and it is the favorite argument of all their papers and speakers.

We have now one sufficient specimen of the soundness of this claim. The conduct of the Democrats in Georgia, and the way in which it is received by their Republican allies, shows very clearly what kind of reconciliation and what kind of purification we may expect.

As to reconciliation, it is the old Democratic method of propitiating the negro. The arguments are bludgeons, and the persuasion proceeds from the muzzle of the revolver. The negro may do as he likes, if he likes to do what the white man wishes. He may vote as freely as any one else, if he will vote the Democratic ticket. He is perfectly secure in all his rights, if he will not attempt to exercise them, or will exercise them only in the interest of the old master race. This is the short and simple story. It is the lion and the lamb lying down together—the lamb inside the lion.

In Georgia we can see what the Democrats do when they feel that they have the power. There was nothing there to restrain them. The Executive, Legislature, in great part the Judiciary, and almost all the machinery for legal prosecution, were in their hands. The first use they made of their power was to disfranchise the negroes. This they could not do by legal enactment forbidding them to vote, but they did it by throwing insuperable obstacles and embarrassment in the way of his voting. In this they stopped at nothing—not even at murder.

These proceedings also throw much light on the "purification" the Democrats are likely to give us if they get power again. Fraud came as naturally to them as violence—possibly they learned that of their new allies. They were not used to practice it in the South. But they are apt scholars, and have, in the motley crew which WARMOUTH, of Louisiana, leads, most proficient teachers. Our dispatches from Atlanta, this morning, show a clear case of ballot-box stuffing that would have done credit to Tammany graduates. We have already noted the numerous fraudulent devices adopted on election day, to aid in keeping away the colored voters, the vexatious requirements, the administration of illegal oaths, the arbitrary rejection of the votes of negroes, the blocking of the halls by crowds of Democrats, the utter refusal of the Democratic election officers to take any precautions against fraud. These things show how the coalitionists will "purify" the ballot-box. Are they likely to keep the stream "pure" which they make thus foul at its source?

But the most remarkable feature of the Georgia case is that the "Liberal" papers, which could not abide the slow progress of the Republican Party toward perfect unity between the races, and whose virtuous souls were horrified with the alleged loose practices they encountered in that party, have not one word to say against the proscription, violence, and fraud of the Democrats in Georgia. They affect to disbelieve it, and to belittle it. They call the murder of two negroes, and the wounding of six others, "slight rioting," and though only one white man was injured at all at the time, they boldly excuse the Democrats, declaring that the negroes were the "original aggressors." Plainly, we have not much to hope for from the corrective influence of the renegade Republicans or the old Democrats. In Georgia we have, in little, what a Democratic victory would give us throughout the country—the rekindling of the malignant hatred of the war among the unrepentant rebels, utterly unaffected by the presence in power with them of the handful of Republicans by whose help they would have climbed to office.

Greeley and Early.

Just eight years ago, and a few weeks after the Confederate soldiers had ravaged Southern Pennsylvania and destroyed Chambersburg, a desperate and well-nigh successful effort to repeat the operation on even a larger scale spread dismay through all that section of the country. We all remember the day of the battle of Winchester. No one is likely to forget "Sheridan's Ride." But for the work done on that 19th of September, and the subsequent conflict with LONGSTREET, a totally different complexion might have been given to the whole campaign. Two months later, SHERMAN began his "March to the Sea." But if EARLY could have cleared out the Shenandoah Valley, if the cavalry in gray had once more pushed their way into Pennsylvania, not only might SHERMAN'S audacious movement have been checked, but even GRANT'S crowning work of the following Spring—the work that extended from Petersburg to Five Forks—might have been put off for another year. The business of Winchester and Cedar Creek hung almost on the hazard of a die; or rather the chances, as things fell out, depended in an emphatic degree on the celerity and prescience of one man. The Confederates had able men in JUBAL EARLY and LONGSTREET, but the Unionists had a better in PHILIP SHERIDAN.

EARLY threatened to sack and burn the towns of Pennsylvania, and was sure of his ability to do it. He was hurled back in overwhelming defeat, and was promptly superseded by LONGSTREET. In exactly thirty days from the battle of Winchester, namely, on Oct. 19, came Cedar Creek—the memorable field on which our troops were actually defeated, but on which SHERIDAN, to the lasting fame of the national arms and his own undying honor, snatched the victory. Neither LONGSTREET nor EARLY was heard of thereafter in the Shenandoah Valley; but the latter, whether in victory or in defeat, has continued to remain unmistakable in his loathing of the national flag and of the principles it represents. Even in addressing the young students at Washington and Lee University, during the present year, EARLY has striven to inculcate hatred of the Union and devotion to the tenets of the rebellion. In his address to those students on the campaigns of Gen. LEE, EARLY said:

"To you, my youthful auditors of that deplorable era of which I have spoken, followers of LEE and JACKSON, I desire to say a few parting words. It may be not necessary for me to urge you to cherish dear to the memory of your renowned leaders, and the principles for which you fought along with them. If there be any in all the land who have learned, themselves to abate contention and our holy cause, let them be not from among us with the brand of Cain upon them!"

Of course when EARLY urges these young Southerners "to remain true to the memory of their venerated leaders, and the principles for which they fought along with them," he urges them to keep alive those feelings of resentment and discord which alienated the whole result—feelings which, by no possible construction can be held to be other than inimical to the Union. Hence it is not surprising to hear that EARLY has come out squarely in favor of the election of HORACE GREELEY for President. No more signal illustration exists of the difference between words and things. GREELEY, the self-styled apostle of reconciliation, is warmly supported by the most avowedly irreconcilable of Southern zealots and fire-eaters. The man who sought to pillage and destroy the homes and fields of Pennsylvania, and who loses no chance to proclaim the unchanged character of his sentiments and purposes, now appears as the staunch supporter of GREELEY, who, in turn, professes to be devoted to the Union. What can EARLY mean, except that he hopes, under GREELEY, to have a better chance of carrying out his treasonable ends than he can have under GRANT? And what can all the other blatant secessionists, of whom EARLY is a type, mean except that they cherish the same sacred hopes and desires? If the men of Pennsylvania, and all other men who cast votes during the next thirty days, do not remember and rightly estimate these things they are unworthy of the name of freemen or of their political heritage. Let patriots keep in mind that these hot new friends of GREELEY are typified by EARLY—the EARLY who was smashed and doubled up by PHIL. SHERIDAN at Winchester—the EARLY who promised to water his horses in the Delaware—the EARLY who now swears he has as great a proconsulate as ever he was, and expects by GREELEY'S election to turn thoughts and hopes into deeds. Let this abominable alliance be once thoroughly understood by the people, and we want no better assurance that GREELEY will be as egregiously deceived in his push for the White House in November as his friend EARLY was in his push for Pennsylvania up the Shenandoah Valley, eight years ago.

The Test of Civilization.

If the famous New-Zealander who is destined to eat his frugal lunch on the ruins of London Bridge were to exhibit a little enterprise, and, instead of postponing his European trip to the dim futurity when England shall have dropped from the roll of nations, were to spend the ensuing twelve months in visiting China and Europe, it is doubtful whether he would perceive the delicate distinction which separates the so-called semi-civilized Chinaman from the wholly civilized Caucasian. The latter has persistently refused to admit that China is a civilized country, and when confronted by facts which cannot be denied, and which seem to prove that the civilization of China is not inferior in most important respects to that of Europe, he has insisted that the Chinaman's intellect was arrested some thousands of years ago, and that as he is hence incapable of making any progress in anything, but can only follow blindly the customs of centuries, he is only a semi-civilized being. Even were the premises true, this conclusion would not necessarily follow. That the Chinaman is not incapable of progress is, moreover, easily demonstrated. The long-sought-for process by which the telegraph can be made to deliver a message in the handwriting of the operator has just been patented in Paris by three young Chinamen, and the Chinese Government is now building a formidable fleet of iron-clad steamers. These two facts alone exhibit the folly of the Caucasian's complaint that the Chinese mind is incapable of invention, and unable to depart from the precedents of its past history.

The real reason why the European has refused to admit the civilization of the Chinaman is the fact that when engaged in war with Western nations, the Chinese have proved scarcely more formidable than the timid natives of Australia or Polynesia. That a great Empire, with almost unlimited funds, and an enormous number of men capable of bearing arms, of whose individual bravery any contempt of death there is abundant proof, should prove so feeble in war, has convinced their enemies that the Chinese are little better than naked barbarians. Had the Chinese beaten French and English troops in the field, there would have been an end of the shallow talk of Chinese semi-civilization.

Now the creation of a powerful Chinese fleet, propelled by steam, protected by armor, and provided with the best European arms, handled by crews drilled after the system of European navies, is not only a step that will go far toward convincing Europeans that the Chinese are civilized, but is a matter full of interest and importance to the civilized world. The weakness of China in war has been due solely to the want of fleets and armies equal in drill and equipment to those of her adversaries. Since she has shown that she appreciates the necessity of exchanging the junk for the iron-clad, we may expect to see the Asiatic armies with drills and tactics in the modern form her dearest friends.

An ambitious woman, fond of ruling; a beautiful woman, fond of admiration, she has fallen from a throne into the hands of hired lawyers, and has changed the admiration of a court for the doctrines of a physician. When this is added to the cruel death of a beloved husband, and the terrible darkness that has overshadowed her mind—woes the most bitter that woman can endure—it is easy to feel the supreme sadness of the tragedy of "poor CARLOTTA." Whatever may have been the mistakes of MAXIMILIAN—mistakes bravely expiated on the plain of Queretaro—no one has found a pretext to blame the wife who loyally stood by her husband, and strained every nerve to aid him in his adversity.

A New German Outcry.

It was recently reported that the German Government had become seriously alarmed at the proportions which the emigration of its people to the United States had begun to assume. Despairing, apparently, of being able to check the colonizing instincts of the Teuton, the Imperial Cabinet has hit upon a plan of utilizing them for the benefit of the parent country. A Convention has been entered into with the Bey of Tunis, in virtue of which special advantages are to be extended to German citizens who choose to settle in that African principality. Now, Tunis is not a country about whose resources much is known; but, as it is divided by a purely imaginary line from Algeria, and as Algeria is a colony of France, there has been a good deal of Gallic shrinking over this contemplated Teutonic invasion of the southern shore of the Mediterranean. Here is a specimen from *L'Algerie Nouvelle*:

"If nothing transpires to arrest the development of Prussian policy, it will not be the East alone that is threatened, but France in her African colony will find herself, so to speak, under the cannons of Krupp. Let us feel well assured that the Germans will know better than we how to utilize this beautiful colony, by an intelligently-managed emigration which would within a given time place at their disposal a supply of acclimated colonists, and thus their dream of conquest would be accomplished."

Here is another from the *Algerien*:

"The day when the German flag will float as the symbol of empire be a port of Tunis, that day will be the beginning of the conquest of this country, whose possession by Germany would be a constant danger for England, Italy, Spain, and, above all, for France."

As the tide of emigration has not begun to flow toward Tunis, these dreams of German aggression in the East seem to be a trifle premature. As one French journal, the *Siecle*, has the good sense to remark, "people do not emigrate in virtue of an Imperial order or a Ministerial decision;" Germans have good and sufficient reasons for coming out to the United States, where they are sure of safety, prosperity, and a hearty welcome. Precisely similar reasons would deter them from migrating among a semi-barbarous population, where their safety would have to be chiefly looked to by themselves, and their welcome would be at least questionable. Moreover, Tunis is a vassal of Turkey, and though the Sublime Porte does not insist upon very strict subjection from the hereditary Bey, the Powers that keep Turkey in existence would have something to say on the question of a German annexation of the nominal dependency of the "sick man." M. BISMARCK is not at all likely to be in a hurry to revive the Eastern question under this form, and on the whole it seems likely that neither the German emigration to the United States, nor the safety of the military colony of France, are likely to be seriously affected by this new scheme of colonizing Tunis.

The Empress Carlotta.

A fortnight since, the news came over the cable that the Ex-Empress of Mexico was dying. Unfortunately for that afflicted lady, the report proved untrue. She is now in the best of bodily health, a feature of her case that renders her recovery from insanity more utterly hopeless than it would be were there room to suppose her madness a symptom of some disease seated elsewhere than in the brain. Her intellect seems to have dwindled to that of an infant, while she also exhibits the perversity and petty maliciousness which is so frequently developed in the sickest natures by the demon of madness. She spends most of her time in her room, where she spreads her dresses over the chairs, and fancies that they clothe the ladies of her transient court. She still remembers dimly that MAXIMILIAN was closely connected with the tragedy of her life, and frequently sends long and incoherent telegraphic messages to the Imperial schemer whom vengeance has at last overtaken. Her nearest relatives she refuses to see, and they are forced to catch furtive glimpses of her as she plays in her garden. Everything that could make life brilliant and beautiful was given to CARLOTTA, and now, widowed and witless, she

MINOR TOPICS.

A list of the appointments, promotions and changes in the Army of the United States made since the last similar publication, by the order of the President, will be found in our columns this morning.

It is rather curiously hoped by the *Express* that the verdict of the election in Philadelphia today will be the "punishment of rogues." Would it not have been more kindly to its friends to have whispered this before they followed BILL MCMULLEN back to Philadelphia to engage in the dangerous work of repeating?

"Asamat Batok," a free lance in English periodical literature, as persons contributing to the *Examiner*, makes bitter fun of the sympathizers with a young woman calling herself "Alice Blanche Oswald," and claiming to be an American, who recently threw herself from Waterloo Bridge. The critic, with the complicated name, declares London is "daily becoming more and more a Jewish and German colony," and that without its "decorative facilities, of Aldermen, Sheriff, and the like, which are more or less British," there is precious little in London that is not foreign. He objects to coddling foreign vagrants, even to save them from suicide, on the ground that it would "encourage the immigration of foreigners for no better purpose than that of underselling the British working man's labor, or to speculate upon the charitable disposition of some old people, enriched by a life-long underpaying of the same working men." All of which is as solemn a sermon as could well be preached on so insignificant a text.

An English physician just returned from a "flying visit" to Paris describes with admiring zeal the "Ecole d'Accouchement" in that city. It numbers now some sixty pupils, all ladies, between twenty and thirty-five. They reside on the premises, are allowed to leave the hospital only six times a year with father, mother or husband, or guardians appointed by these, must know how to read and write French correctly, and must have a Mairie's certificate from their place of residence. They pay, in all, $130 in each for board and tuition, and have, according to the physician referred to, instruction "very practical and thorough, as far as it goes." The writer notes that there are female medical students at the University of Zurich, of whom forty-four are Russian.

It would seem that the British Government is becoming rather enamored of petty measures of repression in dealing with the revolutionary element among the native democratic agitators. This time it is BRADLAUGH who has got a grievance against the Government, because the Postmaster-General has refused to allow his journal to be "registered for transmission abroad." It is rather difficult to see how a sheet, whose publication is not forbidden in England cannot be allowed to go, say to Australia or Canada, where people are rather more obtrusively loyal than in the mother country. BRADLAUGH, who combines the profession of Atheism and Red Republicanism, has, moreover, had the honor of being quoted without special disapproval by Mr. GLADSTONE. Clearly, if the cable reports rightly, "Iconoclast" has got a very respectable grievance.

It is not a little extraordinary to note how low a rate of mortality prevailed in the British Metropolis during September. In the third week of the month the rate came down as low as 17 per 1,000—the number of deaths being 363 below the average of the corresponding week for the last ten years. During the last two weeks the death-rate of New-York has been 30 and 32 per 1,000 respectively. This is below the average of twenty large towns of Great Britain, outside of London, and reveals a very satisfactory state of the public health. At our present rate of improvement, we may touch the very low average of deaths which has been established in London, but it will not be for some time to come.

The Greeleyite Outrage in Georgia.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican*, a Greeleyite organ, coolly charges a colored man, who was driven away from the polls in that city, with "obstinacy" and "want of perseverance," because, probably in fear of his life, he did not return to vote. It tells the story thus: "A very same no to the box under supervision of these gentlemen to vote, and was challenged for non-payment of poll-tax. He replied that he was an owner of real estate, and had paid his taxes, but had no receipt. While the managers were preparing to administer the necessary oath to the voter, a rush in the crowd pushed him away from the precinct, and he did not return. Upon these facts he bases his charge against the managers, while a moment's review of the circumstances will convince every one that, if the negro did not vote, it was because of his own obstinacy or want of perseverance, and in no wise attributable to any action on the part of the managers, who gave him every facility to exercise the franchise."

The Political Head-Quarters Last Night.

Considerable excitement prevailed, last evening, at the various political head-quarters over the probable result in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The Greeleyites seemed to have staked all their hopes of success in November upon majorities for the coalitionists. At the head-quarters of the Republican National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel, there was reported to be a very fair degree of confidence in a favorable issue for the Republicans. Of Ohio's Republican majority there was no doubt expressed, and Pennsylvania was regarded as certain for HARTRANFT. The news from Indiana was also very encouraging. The following was received from South Bend, Ind., by Secretary Chandler:

"Tammany meeting here to-night. Cotton presides. Republicans free as cocks. The state is safe for Tom Brown and Morton."

What Tammany is Going to Do.

At the Tammany Society last evening, Hon. John Kelly, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported in favor of expending $50,000 to fit up the main hall of Tammany building for ball-room purposes, a handsome chandelier to be one of the improvements. The report was adopted. It was also arranged that Tammany Hall will be open to-night to receive the returns from Pennsylvania and the West, and that if the returns show a Democratic and Liberal Republican victory, a grand demonstration will be made as an early day.

CUBA.

A Batch of Political Prisoners for the Western Campaign—New Tactics of the "Insurgents"—Weyler and the War—Spanish Rockets in Havana—Outrages upon Quakerism—The West of the War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1872.

Gen. Riquelme, chief of operations in the field, has arrived at Havana to consult with Gen. Cabellos. Riquelme knows that without soldiers he cannot inaugurate a successful campaign against the Cubans, and the soldiers cannot be had for the present. Rumors are in circulation that Mr. Manuel Calvo, the agent of the Spanish Casino of Havana, or as he may be termed, the Ambassador of the Spanish party in Cuba to the Spanish Government, has sent a telegram to Gen. Cabellos, informing him that all is well and that the Government will send soldiers. The number of troops here fit for service will be diminished, as the time of several battalions has expired and the men are anxious to return to their country. These troops must be replaced and heavy reinforcements be supplied in addition, unless the Government does not intend to do any more than protect the sugar districts west of Trinidad. The plan of Gen. Cabellos, to concentrate one or more military lines, is undoubtedly a good one, but the main question will always be that of having the troops. Several hundred real and so-called separate bands have already commenced to beat up the new tracks and as the forts to be erected, and another installment will leave in a few days. Otherwise the military condition has undergone little change, and both sides are preparing for the approaching winter campaign, the Spaniards by resting their soldiers, and the Cubans by manufacturing, as best they can, such armies as they must stand in need of, and raising supplies to feed the 3,000 men still under arms. Some astonishment was caused by the difference observed of late between the mode of carrying on the war on the part of the Cubans and the way in which they acted formerly. The insurgents moved more rapidly, and where at one time they contented themselves with throwing up entrenchments and abandoning them again, often without defending them, they now attack small villages or settlements and lay in wait for the provision trains of the Spaniards. This is accounted for in that for over two years the insurgents were in the position of a band of gypsies, hampered by crowds of women and children, who had to be removed at every approach of the troops, and who clogged their movements. At the outbreak of the revolution, according to the estimate of an ex-insurgent, over seventy thousand women, children and non-combatants left their homes to take up their residence in the woods, the exodus from Puerto Principe appearing more like an excursion to a picnic than a departure to engage in the bloody game of war. Fully one-third of these seventy thousand died from exposure, and more than another third have become confirmed invalids from the results of the maladies they contracted while submitted to the severe privations of a life to which they were unaccustomed. Only in a few determined localities does there exist any large number of families, and never more than six or seven families together, who are determined to suffer and risk their lives for the purpose of being with their husbands, fathers or sons.

POLICE REFORM IN HAVANA.

The police and its administration have for years been notoriously bad, and the efforts of the Havana Aldermen to reform that body, aided by Captain-General Cebellos and Gov. Perez de la Riva, have been most successful, with certain reservations. Two of the great sources of revenue of the Celadors and Commissaries have been the Chinese and the Mongols. These have frequently been the victims of the police, when they could not or would not pay the sums demanded of them. A crime committed by the police has been the cause of an open and serious rupture between the Captain-General and the Governor; a rupture which is generally regretted, and which ought never to have taken place between two men of the reputation they enjoy, and with generally good intentions. The Chinese and whites employed in the cleaning of the streets occupy a large two-story barrack on the Cabrade de Vives, belonging to Jacinto, Zigares & Co., the contractors. Some of the whites were discharged for not fulfilling their duties, and a few days later one of them presented himself at the barracks, showing a document as a member of the detective police, and demanding four dollars from the Chinamen. This was paid. On Sunday last he returned with three companions, and demanded four dollars for each, which the Chinamen refused to pay. The man threatened vengeance, handling, meantime, his revolver in a careless manner. In a quarter of an hour the four men returned, accompanied by the *Celadors* of the Vivas and Chavor Wards and several police officers. All began to search the Chinamen, and asked for their papers. Some had them in order and others not. The detective police then scolded the policemen to go upstairs, and all did so, and broke open the trunks of the Chinamen. And here accounts begin to vary, the police claiming that they simply hunted for gambling tools and opium, while one police officer and the Chinamen assert that the *Celadors* took the money in the trunks, one Chinaman alleging that $150 were taken from him, and others charging the theft of smaller amounts. Whether this is actually true, I cannot affirm with certainty, but when the trunks were subsequently looked over by the judicial authorities no money was found. When the Chinamen saw that the detective police, their late companions, were acting in that manner, they began to swear. Several Chinamen were struck. They retaliated with stones, and then the police drew their revolvers and fired on the Chinamen, killing one and wounding twelve, five of them severely. The Governor heard of the matter, and, accompanied by the Judge of the Pilar district, ordered the arrest of the murderers. These were compelled to lay down their arms, a number of volunteers having previously appeared on the scene and prevented the *Celadors* and police from leaving, holding them as prisoners and taking the part of the Chinamen. The Judge ordered them all to be taken to prison, and the Governor informed them that he would have them hung or sent to the penitentiary if they were found guilty of the charges against them. He immediately dismissed the *Celadors*, remarking that it made no difference whether the detective police had been appointed by the Captain-General or by anybody else. He runs the story told me. In any case, that the Captain-General and the Governor have had a serious misunderstanding on the subject, and the Governor at first handed in his unconditional resignation, which was modified later to a request for one month's leave of absence. If Gov. Riva had been a man of Ex-Gov. Zabalza's stripe, it would have been natural to suppose that some rascality had been in progress; but Gov. Riva is just as anxious as Gen. Cabellos to do right, all his acts so far proving this conclusively. It is understood that mutual friends are at work to bring about a good understanding between the two gentlemen. The way of the transgressor is hard, and the laws and their administration are the cause of many acts regretted by all who love peace and fair dealing.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

The *Voz de Cuba* publishes the following statistics:

1868-69	$2,799,000 00
1869-70	19,793,227 00
July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871	27,284,000 00
July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872	30,000,740 00
Same period paid to navy	2,071,000 00
Pensions paid on account of wars with Mexico, 1812, and by Quartermaster's Department	1,700,000 00
July 15, 1871, to June 30, 1872	22,000,000 00

Expenses of the campaign, not included in the ordinary budget of expenses for the island or the regular standing army of the island:

1868-69	$24,000,000 00
1869-70	14,000,000 00
1870-71	13,541,000 00
1871-72	13,000,000 00
1872-73, estimated	10,000,000 00
Circulation of paper money in the United States, per head	$17 00
In France, per head	32 00
In Cuba, per head	22 00

And, notwithstanding all these expenses and the immense amounts sent out of the country, Cuba is still rich enough to carry on the war for several years, and if she can't get soldiers from Spain, she can hire them in Germany, France or the United States.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

JOSEPH B. FORDY, Esq., of the City Courts, and HON. GEORGE H. SHARPE, of Rockland County, will speak at the following meetings in the Seventeenth Assembly District:

MONDAY, Oct. 14, at 8 P. M.—Hall, corner of Fifty-ninth-st. and Third-av.

TUESDAY, Oct. 15, at 8 P. M.—Hall, corner of Fifty-ninth-st. and Second-av.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, at 8 P. M.—Hall, corner of Fifty-ninth-st. and First-av.

THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 8 P. M.—Hall, corner of Fifty-ninth-st. and Third-av.

FRIDAY, Oct. 18, at 8 P. M.—Hall, corner of Fifty-ninth-st. and Second-av.

SATURDAY, Oct. 19, at 8 P. M.—Hall, corner of Fifty-ninth-st. and First-av.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES H. WILSON, Chairman.

JOHN C. HOLLAND, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD COMMITTEE OF FIFTY.—A meeting of the Committee of Fifty will be held at the Republican Headquarters, No. 1,321 Third-av., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Full attendance is requested.

By order of the Chairman.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.—Meeting of the Committee THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Republican Headquarters, No. 1,321 Third-av.

By order of the Chairman.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CLUB, RUTHERFORD A. HAYES AND JAMES A. DONOHUE, No. 1,321 THIRD-AV., between 76th and 77th-sts.

THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Speeches by JOSEPH B. FORDY, Esq., of the City Courts, and HON. GEORGE H. SHARPE, of Rockland County.

Music by the Seventeenth Ward Band.

All are invited.

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD COMMITTEE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.—Meeting of the Committee THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Republican Headquarters, No. 1,321 Third-av.

By order of the Chairman.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BROOK OF TRINITY DISTRICT.—A meeting of the Republicans of this District will be held at the Republican Headquarters, No. 1,321 Third-av., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Hon. JOSEPH B. FORDY, Hon. GEORGE H. SHARPE, and others.

By order of the Executive Committee.

C. G. ADAMSON, Chairman.

REPUBLICANS OF CENTRAL DISTRICT.—A meeting of the Republicans of this District will be held at the Republican Headquarters, No. 1,321 Third-av., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Ward Club. Addresses will be made by Hon. JOSEPH B. FORDY, Hon. GEORGE H. SHARPE, and others.

By order of the Executive Committee.

C. G. ADAMSON, Chairman.

PLATFORM OPEN-WORK BANNERS.

Portable Stage for Outdoor Speakers. J. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 208 Fulton-st., near Williams-st.

PLATFORM OPEN-WORK BANNERS.

W. A. COOK, 167 Fulton-st., near Williamson-st.

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PLATFORM OPEN-WORK BANNERS

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) Oct. 1, James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thos. Allison, Esq., referee, disposed of the property described in the legal notice of sale as follows: Three lots, with buildings thereon, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, Third and Fourth avenues, known on the map of Chas. Clinton, City Surveyor, as Nos. 218, 220 and 221; lots in size each 25 by 100. The property embraces a plot of ground 75 by 100, with a one-story frame church thereon, known as St. Paul's Church, Yorkville, situate on the north side of Eighty-fifth street, about 200 feet west of Third avenue. It was purchased by the rector, wardens and vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Trinity, (Rev. Dr. E. H. Tyng, Jr.,) for $16,700. The sale was made mainly for the purpose of perfecting title. No other business was transacted. In regard to the auction held at Orange, N. J., yesterday by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., particulars as to the results will be given to-morrow.

Today, at the Exchange, E. R. Hazard, Jr., under a Supreme Court order, will dispose of the valuable property known as No. 18 West Fourteenth-street, being a five-story building, containing a store, dwelling and three-story brick and brown-stone front houses, 20 by 90, with lot 20 by 103.3. Title in fee. Sale positive. E. H. Ludlow & Co. will also sell at public auction the four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 219 East Fifteenth-street, near Third avenue; and Mellen, Wilkins & Co. will offer an extensive list of Brooklyn real estate. At Coles' Point, Long Island, Jere. Johnson, Jr., will offer at auction 400 well located lots, preparatory to the sense of P. Williams' deceased. Excursion tickets around at 12 M. Tickets at No. 36 Hanson-street for excursion train. The same auctioneer will also sell, at Westport, Conn., 100 ville plots, one acre each in extent, situate on Point Imperial. Sale at 12 M. on the property. For this auction the steamer William Fletcher has been chartered to convey buyers and others to the grounds, leaving Peck-slip at 9½ o'clock, stopping at Thirty-third-street, East River. Today, also, at Ridgefield, N. J., A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro. will dispose of a tract of land, 21 acres in extent, well adapted for subdivision. Sale on the premises at 2½ o'clock. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 6 Pine-street.

At private sale Hatch & Van Doren, No. 810 Sixth-avenue, report having recently sold the four-story brown-stone house and lot (25 by 60 by 100) No. 21 West Thirty-ninth-street for $62,500. Also, the four-story brown-stone house and lot (18.9 by 55 by 100) No. 45 West Fifty-fifth-street for $52,000. E. G. Locke, No. 139 Eighth-street, also reports having sold the block of lots in Brooklyn bounded by Seventh and Eighth avenues, Sixth and Seventh streets, at the rate of $2,000 per lot; lots each 25 by 100.

Exchange Sale, Monday, Oct. 7, 1872.
NEW-YORK.
By James M. Miller.

3 lots, with 1-story frame church thereon, East 85th-st. n.s., about 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., plot 75x100.$36,700

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.
NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Oct. 5.

Boulevard, s.e. corner 76th-st., 80x120.5, sub-mortgages, $42,000, Ca. G. ½ part.....$12,000
Forsyth-st., w. s., Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 113, 100x100, h. and l. Stillwell-av., w.s., Nos. 182 and 192, each 25x100.4, with h. & l. No. 635 Hudson-st., 25x62.2, G.....30,000
Horatio-st., s.s., 125 ft. e. of West-st., 20x37.5.....14,000
Between 2d-av. and Avenue B, between Delancey and Broome sts., 25x100½, and n., indefinite share.....2,000
4th-st., s. s., 268.7 feet e. of Avenue B, 24.9x92.2, h. and l.....14,200
86th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x102.2, h. and l.....12,500
86th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 21½ block, h. and l.; 4th-st. n. s., 114.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 21.6x92, h. and l.....
86th-st., n. s., 317 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x76.5, mortgage $12,000.....17,000
86th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 12.5x51.; 85th-st., n. s., 167.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 13.5x100.5.....500
87th-st., n. s., 267.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 12.6x70.11, h. and l.....2,100
87th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5.....60,000
87th-st., n. s., 26 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.8x100.5.h. and l.....20,000
75th-st., n. s., 228.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 12x102.2.....2,200
125th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.5.....11,000
123d-st., n. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.5x100.11.....2,200
127th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x99.11.....3,000
130th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x99.11.....12,500
131st-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x99.11.....11,000
86th-st., n. w. corner of 126th-st., 90.11x250.....50,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

85th-st., s. s., 201 ft. w. of 5th-av., 24x100.4, Columbia College lease, 1871, husband to wife.....$50,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Cortlandt-st., No. 2, basement, 9 years, per year.....$1,200
45th-st., No. 21 West, furnished, 1 years, per year.....5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
EXCHANGING COUNTRY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
No. 1 PINE-ST.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

HOUSES!!! STORES!!! LOTS!!!
On 6th, Madison and Park avs., principal cross streets, Broadway buildings, Central Park lots, property for rent. Complete City map, &c., all compiled in our FREE REGISTER.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 238 5th-av.

CHEAP HOUSES WELL LOCATED FOR sale: 44th-st., brown stone, $23,000; 45th-st., handsome stone, $24,000; 125th-st., brown stone, $16,500; 43d-st., brick, $12,500; 123th-st., brown stone, $10,500; possession now; terms easy.
W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK,
Broadway and 7th-av., corner 44th-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE for unincumbered property, lot 40x100.5 on 44th-st., near Lexington-av., and two in 125th-st., near 10th-av., will rapidly improve in value; terms easy; also, other lots for sale. Apply to
W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK,
Broadway and 7th-av., corner 44th-st.

A—FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house, 25x80x100.3, in West 14th-st.; well built and in perfect order; price only $30,000; terms very easy.
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A BARGAIN IN 55TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Four story, brown stone, 20x80 2100, superbly finished; also, house, same style, in 53d-st., near 5th-av., and many others.
SLAUSON, CRANK & CO.,
Broadway, corner 39th-st.

A FULL FRONT FOUR-STORY high stoop brown-stone well-finished well-built self-contained dwelling in perfect order, 20x80, with rear 25th-st., for sale at $40,000; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 238 5th-av.

$15,000.—A VERY NICE four-story stone house in 20th-st.; perfect order; neighborhood unexceptionable for private family. SLAUSON, CRANK & CO.,
Broadway, Corner 39th-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED houses, Madison-av. and 70th-st.; also, 45th-st. and Madison-av.

NEW-AV., NEAR AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS—A front of 200 feet for sale as a bargain. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV., NEAR MCCOMB'S DAM BROAD—A frontage of 163 feet fronting at $30,000. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NICE TWO-STORY AND Brick-basement house, containing eight rooms, water, bath-room, marble mantels, folding-doors, arbor, piazza, improved street, with sewer and gas; lot 18x75; for full lot, 25 feet, $4,250; each, $250 or more. Inquire on premises, No. 70 Chestnut-st., Brooklyn, E. D. DeKalb-avenue cars pass the door.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT PROPERTY IN Brooklyn, a small amount of cash, balance on favorable terms. For particulars, apply to CHARLES E. WHITE, No. 180 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$100 PER MONTH.—FOR SALE OR to let, most convenient suburb, thirty-eight minutes from foot of Liberty-st. Express trains, low fares; neat twelve-room cottage, marble mantles, furnaces, modern decorations, hot and cold water; edge of town, near three depots. Apply at West Elizabeth Station, (600 feet distant,) or 55 OWNER, Post-office Box No. 295 New-York City.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the eastern slope of Englewood, N. J., containing one and a quarter acres; house of 10 rooms, beautifully fruited, stable and coach-house, &c.; house contains twelve rooms, with modern improvements; one of the finest desirable locations in the town. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

COLD SPRINGS.—FOR SALE—THE PLOT of ground of about one acre, together with the stone church known as the Presbyterian Church; this property would make a most valuable site for any manufacturing business or hotel, having a view of the river. Apply to A. McILRAVY, Cold Springs, or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 166 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 126 ACRES OF good land, with fine, large house, one and a quarter miles from the village of Winsted, Conn.; price $15,000; mortgage $8,000; small house in Harlem preferred.
RIKER, HEGGIE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for one year or less; by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith Orange, corner Main and Cone sts

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERties situated on and near the East River, Sound, and new railroads, now being built, for sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

NORTH NEW-YORK AND MORRISania lots, choicest or in place, or avenues and cross streets; for sale; $1,000 and upward. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, A first-class farm of 240 acres in Dutchess County, seventy miles from New-York, by Harlem Railroad. For particulars inquire of D. TRAVIS, No. 54 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. SPECIALTY.—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 20 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WILLING ESTATE, COLLEGE POINT, Long Island, will be sold TODAY, without reserve, if pleasant; if stormy, the GREAT SALE will be postponed until FRIDAY, Oct. 11. Free excursion tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—5,440 acres Minnesota land, at $1.25 per acre. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

C. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1872.
POSITIVE SALE, AT AUCTION,
OF 125 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS, AT

PLEASANTVILLE,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

Twenty-seven miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad.

The property is beautifully situated, fronting Washington-av., the boulevard, 80 feet wide, in a rolling, picturesque country, adjoining the railroad station. The neighborhood is healthful beyond precedent, and entirely free from chills and fever.

Luncheon before the sale.

Special train will leave Forty-second-street Depot at 10:40 A. M.

For maps, passes and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

LAST AND GREATEST OF ALL.—GRAND STEAM-BOAT EXCURSION.

100 VERY CREAM OF CHOICE LOTS AND WATER FRONTS AT
WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.

All the unsold and best lots of Isaac Bell's estate sold at auction without limit by bidding or reserve, Ordered under the hammer by
JAMES BLACKWELL, ESQ.,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9,
On arrival of steam-boat, specially chartered for the occasion.

Titles perfect. Sale absolute. Terms easy.

Look at the map. Never, indeed not, such a chance CAN ever OCCUR again, for there are NO MORE SUCH LOTS IN WHITESTONE. Its incomparable beauty, health, accessibility and suburban advantages are acknowledged.

Only nine miles' drive from Hunter's Point. Only twenty-six minutes by forty-one frame dairy. Nearer to City Hall than Harlem and Jamaica. Commutation fare by splendid cars only six and a half cents.

Churches, schools, stores, express and telegraph adjacent to hotel. Railroad station and steamer landing. Perfect, safe, harbor and water views never New-York Land doubling in value every year. Prettiest homes and safest speculative investment. Lots don't break, sink, blow up or run away.

Then come once more to Whitestone, friends,
The last and final call;
We sell the choicest water fronts,
And lots the best of all.

Come, women fair, and prudent men—
Come fosters, staid and sober—
No crowds intoxicated with rum,
By JOHNSON, in October.

Glorious boat excursion on the Thomas Collyer. Orsulia's Band of Music will inspire you. Harrison's inimitable improvisations entertain you. A sumptuous luncheon refresh you.

Get FREE EXCURSION TICKETS, Maps, &c., of
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Splendid steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves Peck-slip 11½ A. M., stopping at 92d and 34th sts., E. R.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE
AND AUCTION FESTIVAL AT
THRICE GLORIOUS INGLEWOOD,
TRUSTEES' SALE OF
203 SUPERB HOME LOTS
AT
INGLEWOOD,
At Queens Station, Long Island,
THURSDAY, Oct. 10,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, NOON, ON THE PREMISES.
ONLY THIRTY MINUTES from the ferry. None can afford to miss this chance.

THE PROPERTY MUST BE SOLD. Lots to make an Auction Holiday.

THE FAR-FAMED SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. The wonderful Harrison, with his improvised musical commodities. AT
ELEGANT COLLATION under our magnificent tent, decorated with the flags of all nations.

BE WISE IN TIME. If up hire's bill you pleasantly would roam, beg toll your lives away for rents, but own your own happy home! So spoke the QUEENS. Then come with us, wise men and women all, and spend a day at INGLEWOOD, with Johnson, in the Fall.

TAKE FERRY at James-slip or 34th-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., sharp.
FOR MAPS, FREE EXCURSION CARDS, &c., APPLY TO
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

BY ROWLAND B. HAZARD, JR.,
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer.
Office No. 119 Broadway, corner Pine-st.,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1872,
at 12 o'clock, on the premises:
The FORMER RESIDENCE of Gen. JOHN A. DIX, being the northerly part of North Mansering Island, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., containing about twenty-three acres of land with extensive front on Long Island Sound, and connected with main land by causeway, together with VILLA RESIDENCE, stables, cottages and other buildings. Train from 27th-st. at 9 and 10 A. M.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

BY ROWLAND B. HAZARD, Jr.
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 119 Broadway, will sell at auction on
SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1872,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Orsta Nathan, Esq., referee,
NO. 18 WEST 16TH-ST.,
four-story brick dwelling, 20x80 feet, brown-stone trimmings, substantially built, former residence of the late Judge Nathan. Lot 20x103.3.

Title in fee. Particulars of Orsta Nathan, referee, No. 115 Nassau-st.; Man & Parsons, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 56 Wall-st., or of the auctioneer.

A. D. MELLICK., JR., & BRO., NO. 6 Pine-st., New-York, will sell at auction at 2 P.M., sharp remises, TUESDAY, Oct. 8, by order of the Orphans' Court of Bergen County, the southerly portion of the homestead farm of H. J. Bakkerhoef, deceased, situated near Ridgfield Station, on the Northern Railway of New Jersey, nine miles from the New-York Hall, comprising fifty-one acres of land, extending from the Overpeck Creek to within a short distance of the edge of the Palisades, affording a view of the Hudson River scenery. The property is crossed by the railroad and four public roads. Only twenty-five per cent. cash required. Balance on mortgage for five years.

For particulars apply to the auctioneers.

REMEMBER THE GREAT SALE of WATER FRONT and WATER VIEW LOTS at WHITESTONE will take place TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Oct. 11. Steamer *Thomas Collyer* has been engaged. Seventh Regiment Band. Superb banquet on steamer. Harrison. For free excursion passes apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

HOUSES TO RENT, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

On West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone; English basement.

On East 17th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., four story, brick.

On West 32d-st., near 6th-av., four story, brown stone.

On West 32d-st., three story, Mansard roof, brown stone.

On East 46th-st., four story, brown stone.

On East 46th-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone.

On West 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone.

On East 55th-st., near 6th-av., four story, brown stone.

On West 126th-st., four story, brown stone.

On East 76th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., four story, brown stone.

On 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., five story, English basement, brick.

On Lexington-av., between 41st and 42d sts., four story, brown stone.

On West 125th-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone, English basement.

On Lexington-av., near Gramercy Park, four story, English basement, brown stone.

Apply to MULBER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st., or
(No. 32 East 27th-st., (Union square.)

TO LET—A LARGE AND ELEGANT COUNtry seat, fully and elegantly furnished, situated at Fort Washington, on high ground, and commanding extensive views; size and completeness of outbuildings and blooded stock; to let for two or three years, to a first-class private family at $6,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

A—FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., and choice localities from 9th to 59th-st. Rents, $200 to $700 per month.
SLAUSON, CRANK & CO.,
Broadway, cor. 39th-st.

TO RENT—FOR A YEAR OR MORE, TO A family of respectability, a four-story house, pleasantly situated; fully and tastefully furnished; in complete order; paintings, engravings, burglars' alarm, and every convenience. Address D., Box 3,719 Post-office.

TO LET OR EXCHANGE ON MURRAY HILL —That 25th-st. furnished brown-stone house, with 20-feet-wide corner house and stable to let furnished, for one, two and three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE Hudson River, forty minutes from New-York; three minutes' walk from station, at a moderate rent, till May 1. Apply at No. 70 Broadway, Room No. 11.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE for house-keeping by a gentleman and wife with one child, in a respectable neighborhood with a pleasant family; would prefer a house where a piano can be obtained. Address with particulars, W. F. T., Box 4,399 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A well furnished house in a good neighborhood for the six Winter months. Address Post-office Box 1,431.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE
AND
REDEMPTION BONDS.

Seven per Cent. Gold Interest. Mortgage $12,000 per Mile. Completed and Fully-Equipped Railway, 232 Miles Long, entirely within the State of Illinois. First Mortgage, Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Springfield and ILLINOIS South-Eastern Railway. Interest payable February and August. Free of Government Tax, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York.

PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These bonds, representing an unusually light mortgage upon a finished railway, fully equipped, orderly, centrally through one of the richest and most populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of the different railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.

The holder of this bond has the right to vote at all elections. By the terms of a traffic contract connected with the well-known CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also DIRECTORS IN THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, a large number of these bonds will be purchased by lot semi-annually at par and accrued interest, giving the fortunate holders eleven per cent. profit on their investment, besides nearly nine per cent. interest.

We respectfully invite the attention of all capitalists to this security as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and maps with full particulars furnished by us on written or personal application.

We also have for sale a limited number of the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. This road is finished, and passes through the celebrated block coal field of Parke County.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ELEVEN PER CENT.
INVESTMENT.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,
7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.
A LIMITED NUMBER ARE OFFERED
AT 70 CENTS
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption on the principal and interest of each and every bond."

THE
ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,
BY
SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A
DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY,
Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing
WILLIAMS & HOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.
Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.
Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

REVENUE STAMPS
REDEEMED IN CASH.
DAVID M. ANTHONY,
Post-office Box No. 4,675. No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, at the close of business, Oct. 2, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,982,124 08
Overdrafts	10,400 49
United States bonds to secure circulation	900,000 00
Due from other National Banks	262,462 94
Due from other banks and bankers	20,634 37
Banking house	175,000 00
Current expenses	16,651 16
Taxes paid	70,462 99
Premiums	104,951 63
Interest paid	12,826 48
Cash items awaiting clearing	70,154 26
Exchanges for Clearing-house	252,165 45
Bills of other National Banks	110,000 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	4,500 28
Specie, viz.: Coin	14,689 15
Gold Treasury notes	31,100 00
Legal tender notes	720,000 00
Three per cent. certificates	40,000 00
Total	$6,319,999 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	200,000 00
Discount	20,140 22
Exchanges	20,140 22
Profit and loss	220,708 40
National Bank circulation outstanding	788,310 00
State Bank circulation outstanding	17,500 00
Individual deposits	4,236,500 97
Certified checks	59,621 43
Cashier's checks outstanding	62,253 07
Due to National Banks	40,413 31
Due to other banks and bankers	134,512 81
Dividends unpaid	4,750 00
Total	$6,319,999 15

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss: I, J. M. CRANE, Cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of October, 1872.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN H. STOUT, Notary Public.
MATTHEW BIRD,
W. W. HUNTINGTON,
N. T. FOSTER. } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, at the close of business on the 24 day of October, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$15,081,422 83
United States bonds to secure circulation	4,000,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	250,000 00
United States bonds on hand	1,450 000 00
Stocks, (New-York State)	9,000 00
Due from other National banks	194,767 33
Due from other banks and bankers	28,026 96
Banking-house	400,000 00
Current expenses	26,026 06
Cash items, checks on out-of-town banks and gold checks	134,888 81
Exchanges for Clearing-house	2,543,574 18
Bills of other National banks	96,118 00
Fractional currency and nickels	8,127 00
Specie, viz.: Coin	$23,251 67
Gold Treasury notes	122,900 00 — 146,151 67
Legal-tender notes	1,262,922 00
Three per cent. certificates	1,070,000 00
Total	$26,745,231 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$10,000,000 00
Surplus fund	2,000,000 00
Profits, undivided	120,243 40
National bank circulation outstanding	3,178,670 00
Dividends unpaid	30,498 00
Individual deposits	$9,886,185 74
Certified checks	3,171,671 29
United States deposits	119,941 41
Due to National banks	1,146,770 61
Due to other banks and bankers	1,096,900 74—19,321,470 79
Total	$26,745,231 57

I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of October, 1872. SAMUEL H. CHASE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN C. GREEN,
DENNING DUER,
A. NORRIS. } Directors.

OFFICE OF THE BATHBORN OIL TRACT CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1872.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Bathborn Oil Tract Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 99 William-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Oct. 14, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
A. L. PUEVES, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF the stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 20 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on the 14th inst. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 4 o'clock P. M.
ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

$2,000 WANTED ON MORTgage, worth $6,000; size, 22x45x100; in good order; occupied by owner. Address PURE, Box No. 162 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A SEAT IN THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange. Address Box No. 3,126 Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.
7 PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 90 and Accrued Interest.

Issue $30,000 to the mile, in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. The enterprise is undertaken with subscriptions to the Capital Stock of over $2,000,000. Sixteen miles of the Road are finished and in operation, 44 miles in addition fully graded, and 8 total length, 68 miles of grant will be laid this season, while the whole Road, of about 150 miles, with the exception of 8 miles of easy work, is entered upon and contracted to be finished by responsible and wealthy parties within the coming year.

The Road will extend from the City of Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Sandy Creek and Buffalo, connecting at its Western terminus with the Great Western, the Canandaigua, Southern and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, and at Oswego with the New-York Midland, and by way of the Midland with the principal Eastern, Western and Oswego Railroads, which gives both the shortest route from Chicago to Boston, 70 miles shorter than by any existing or contemplated line; connecting also at Oswego with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and thence by the Vermont Central to complete connection with the entire railroad system of Northern New-England; while connecting at Oswego with the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, secures access to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

With these connections a large through business is assured. Running through populous towns and villages, and a rich agricultural district, its local business alone will doubtless take care of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds. The assessed value of the farm property of the six counties through which the road passes is.....$194,319,693
Annual production is.....$1,492,240

We confidently commend the above Loan as one of the most attractive and reliable ever offered. For sale by
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE National Trust COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
R. F. SANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,
Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.
C. D. WOOD. SAML. D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS of the MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New-York, secured by FIRST MORTGAGE on the splendid GRANITE BUILDING, now nearly completed, called THE MASONIC HALL, corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York. Mortgage, $400,000; interest payable March 15 and Sept. 15, coupons attached. Issued and hereby limited to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. For sale by
O. D. ASHLEY & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 37 NEW-ST.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-St., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS:
WARREN RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by lease to Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.
ERIE AND PITTSBURG EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, free of Government and Pennsylvania State taxes.
EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, ($10,000 per mile.)
ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by Terre Haute, Indianapolis Railroad Company, and also by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
7 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE 1-2 AND INTEREST.
This is the second City of the State, both as to population and commercial importance, and is growing rapidly.
Its Bonds are a first-class security.
For sale by
George Opdyke & Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 66 WALL-ST., New-York, Sept. 7, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the election of three directors, to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of service, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1872, at 12 o'clock M. (noon).

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. the 14th day of September instant, until 10 o'clock A. M. the 14th day of October next.
By order.
WM. M. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, 10TH-AV., 53D AND 54TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, corner 10th-av. and 53d and 54th sts.
HENRY W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HARLEM GAS AND MATHEWS COAL COMPANY, NO. 76 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 7th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
SAMUEL W. FORD, Secretary.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York.
For sale at par and interest by
FISCEL, OLIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS WANTED BY
W. R. SCOTT & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA
AND
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 7 per Ct.
GOLD BONDS.
$3,500,000.

THIS IS AN EAST AND WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE 40TH PARALLEL, FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., situation, through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States, and connecting at Tuscola with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only East and West road in a belt extending for over one hundred miles, and passes through the very part of the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 500 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns, and also runs over Terminal roads.

$1,400,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN ALREADY EXPENDED ON THIS ROAD, of which thirty miles in Illinois are finished and in operation. Fifty-five miles more, completing the Western Division, Decatur to the Coal Fields, will be completed this Fall, and the whole road in 1873.

Upward of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS more are pledged to the enterprise, purely by counties, towns and individuals along the line, but chiefly by wealthy capitalists, among whom are W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION,) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passage tickets and through bills of lading issued to all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Continental Europe and Australia, by the most expeditious routes at the lowest rates of any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Columbia.....Oct. 5	Rhein.....Oct. 9
Devonia.....Oct. 12	Alexandria.....Oct. 16
Anglia.....Oct. 26	Caledonia.....Oct. 23
India.....Nov. 2	Olympia.....Oct. 30
California.....Nov. 9	Hibernia.....Nov. 6
Anchoria.....Nov. 16	Ethelia.....Nov. 13

Another river port now in North River. Cattle pier foot of Twenty-first-st.

Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $60 and upward (according to location of berth); to London, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $40; steerage, $26. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 41 east of North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL:
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, Oct. 12, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, ASHMAN.....Saturday, Oct. 19, at 7 A. M.
EGYPT, DEGGAN.....Saturday, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 9½ A. M.
HELVETIA, GREER, Wednesday, Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
These Steamers ship sea.

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$70 and $80, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $25, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY from PIER (NEW) No. 45 NORTH RIVER, foot of CHRISTOPHER-st.

OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 1 P. M.	
ADRIATIC.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, at 7 A. M.	
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.	
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 6:30 P. M.	
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 12:30 P. M.	
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 7 A. M.	

From the White Star Dock Savenac Ferry, Jersey City.

For cabin accommodations (for all classes) apply to the company's office.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates (gold): $80, $100 and $120. Steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $31, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, Halifax, &c.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SHARES, Agent.

FROM NEW-YORK.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria.....Wednesday, Oct. 9	Abyssinia.....Saturday, Oct. 19
Russia.....Wednesday, Oct. 16	Batavia.....Saturday, Oct. 26
Java.....Wednesday, Oct. 23	Palestine.....Saturday, Nov. 2
Scotia.....Wednesday, Oct. 30	Parthia.....Saturday, Nov. 9
Java.....Wednesday, Nov. 6	

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $90 and $100, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Bothnia, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other continental ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at the Company's office, No. 2 Bowling-green.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 41 and 42, North River.

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From the White Star Dock Savenac Ferry, Jersey City.

For cabin accommodations (for all classes) apply to the company's office.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

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JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES holding bills of lading for goods per steam-ship CHINA, 21st of September, will please observe that her cargo will be transferred to the RUSSIA, leaving Liverpool 14th of September.

C. G. FRANCKLYN.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALEDONIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1872.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Oct. 10, 12 M.	
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 7 A. M.	
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.	
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Oct. 19, 7 A. M.	
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 24, 11 A. M.	
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Oct. 26, 11 A. M.	

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

THE BLAZES OF ELEGANCE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	First cabin.....$80
To Paris.....$90	To Paris.....$95
Second cabin.....$45	Second cabin.....$50
To Paris.....$60	To Paris.....$65

Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought from Liverpool, and drafts issued for any amount, at the lowest rates by post.

Steerage tickets to send for friends can be had here.

Through Bills of Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK TO

DEMERARA.

CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOES TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMSHIP ALFRED LEYLAND WILL SAIL FROM ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

MANZINGO, 1,200 tons.....Nov. 6
GUNGA, 1,200 tons.....Nov. 20
AND EVERY FOURTEEN DAYS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, having large state-rooms, bath-rooms and every convenience, and carry only first-class passengers. Surgeon and Stewardess on board. For freight or passage apply to

MORSTADT & GARTHWAITE,
No. 2 Bowling-green.
OR H. E. MORGAN & SONS, Agents,
No. 76 South-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid steamers on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SUMNOR.....Saturday, Oct. 19
WASHINGTON.....BOURRAS...Saturday, Nov. 2
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Nov. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$75
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Additional information given by or passengers may be booked at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, where plans of the saloons and staterooms may be seen, and tickets obtained for all parts of Europe, via Havre, at the lowest rates of passage.

CHARLES DE BEBIAN, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 10.
MISSOURI, Capt. M. E. GARNER, via Nassau, Oct. 17.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORRIS, Oct. 24.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 78 Broadway, corner of Rector.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 32, North River, at 3 P. M., the steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. P. J. JACKSON, Tuesday, Oct. 8.
GEORGIA, Capt. HOMER, Thursday, Oct. 10.
MANHATTAN, Capt. T. E. WOODHULL, Saturday, Oct. 12.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the Piedmont Railroad, Air-Line and Richmond and Danville, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Richmond and Danville Railroad, and with steamers of Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Ship at Saltine furnished and viewed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY B. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

The Saltine Ship Company take no risk of freight, but will endeavor to forward it strictly, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

Entrance on Thames-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.

AND FROM THE PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., on days when China takes mail on Thursday. See mail days previous.

Cabin passage, including berth and subsistence, $150, currency.

Steerage passage, $75, currency.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 120 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent U. S. P. R., No. 420 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2nd of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Oct. 2
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TOMLINSON.....Nov. 2

ROSETTA (National, Capt. SCOTT).....Dec. 2

These splendid steamers sail on subsidiary terms, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For cargo (chiefly of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. James W. Cowen, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, late of the town of Newtown, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to E. V. HAGLEY, at his office, No. 2 Vesey-street, in the City of New-York, in the county of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1873. Dated September, 1872.

E. V. HAGLEY,
JAMES GLASSFORD, } Executors.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and foot of Barclay-st., North River, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Warwick, Otisville, Middletown, Port Jervis and Newburgh. Returning, leave Newburgh at 6:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Connections are made at Otisville with trains for Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Pottsville and Reading. Connections are made at Middletown with trains for Honesdale, Carbondale, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Pottsville and Reading. Connections are made at Port Jervis with trains for Honesdale, Carbondale, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Pottsville and Reading. Connections are made at Newburgh with trains for Honesdale, Carbondale, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Pottsville and Reading. Connections are made at Warwick with trains for Honesdale, Carbondale, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Pottsville and Reading. Connections are made at Otisville with trains for Honesdale, Carbondale, Wilkesbarre, Scranton

THE WOMEN'S ULTIMATUM.

Indorsement of Grant and Wilson by the Woman's Rights Association.

Addresses at the Cooper Institute by Rev. Miss Olympia Brown, Lillie D. Blake, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Others.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening on the occasion of a grand mass-meeting under the auspices of the Woman Rights Association, to ratify the regular Republican nominations for the State and Federal offices. The audience was about equally composed of ladies and gentlemen, and, in point of numbers, enthusiasm and intelligence, was almost equal to those grand Republican political gatherings which have lately been held in the same building. The several speakers were received with the greatest attention, and repeated cheers attested that their eloquence found a sympathetic response in the hearts of the audience. During the meeting a few supporters of Greeley attempted to create a disturbance by hissing, but they were promptly shouted down, and the rest of the evening remained comparatively quiet. The platform was filled with a number of prominent advocates of the Woman Rights Association, besides many well-known Republicans, including Peter Cooper, Hugh Gardner, Gen. Davies, &c. Edward Yates, the novelist, was also present. The meeting was organized at 7½ o'clock with Luther H. Marsh, Chairman.

The Chairman returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and said that, for the first time in the history of the country, women were taking active part in the political questions of the day, and were received with enthusiasm wherever they appeared. The women of this country had contributed largely to put down the rebellion, and had promptly given up their husbands, sons and fathers to save the Union. They had also, like angels of mercy, watched with unwearying attention at the bedside of thousands of wounded heroes. To prevent a repetition of those horrors, the women of America now claimed that they had a right to raise their voices and tell the other sex how they would vote them to vote. Well might those women come forward and use their greatest efforts to secure the election of Gen. Grant, to whose valor, patience and transcendent generalship, combined with a clemency unsurpassed in the history of the world, they owed the triumphant return of their husbands and sons, and the inauguration of a reign of order, peace and prosperity. The Democrats would have them forget the names of Grant and Sherman—[applause]—of Thomas and Sheridan, of Porter and Foote and Bailey, forget the fearless old Viking of the mast-head, sweep into oblivion the glorious scroll of the country's defenders, [renewed applause,] and carefully erase all tokens of the war, let Jeff. Davis and other rebels unite hand and heart, shake the hand of Greeley over the chasm—let the pirate Semmes, Wade Hampton, Robert Toombs, Wigfall, Forrest and Beauregard should never return to the fold of the Union. While the people of the North could never forget the rebellion, or the men who caused it, nothing could give them greater delight than to feel assured that their late enemies would join hands with them in a fraternal repentant grasp, as one people, under one flag, serving one destiny. He feared to trust such the first speaker of the evening, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Beecher, who was warmly received, said that there was three reasons why the women of America should support the Republican ticket, the first being that the Republican party was the party of progress. She was proud to say that there were on record words spoken by their candidate for the Vice-Presidency of glorious cheer and encouragement. Even years past, when no sympathies with such a movement as theirs was a reproach, he had the manliness to stand forward and advocate that the principles of the Constitution be maintained, and that all persons irrespective of sex, be permitted to exercise the glorious right of the ballot. The second reason why they should support that party was because Gen. Grant selected his wife from their ranks. She continued to say: Military despotism is another cry that we have up and down the land; they think Grant is a despot. Through all his administration we see robesated acts of forgiveness; we see the results of this forgiveness, that is raised so much about by the Liberal Republicans look back to that hour when the company of starved, wearied rebels were surrounded by Gen. Grant and his army, and when standing there with his guns pointing toward the rebels, it was in his power to have wiped them out in one delug of blood. I remember when Grant in those terms sent such generous promises of peace that Lee himself was astonished, and glad to accept them. And when that army passed in review before the troops of the North, there was not from all that multitude one base reproach, not one sneer, not one scoff. The company was received with military honors, and when Gen. Lee himself came up to present his sword, Grant begged him to keep it. Not only that, but when his starved company sat down, having been without food for days, Grant himself, being fearful of supplies, divided with the poor men who had just surrendered. Thus peace was made. Military despot indeed!—forgiving his enemies while their swords were dripping with the blood of our nation. When had there ever been found this a military despot has received the enemies with kindness. True to all someone; there is no truth or justice in all this talk about despotism.

They find fault with Grant's friends. Who are his friends? I call on your minds to enlist the numbers of those brave and brave men who poured out their very life's blood for this nation; those men, the brave comrades of the noble Presidents, who laid down their lives for liberty; their shades are gone—even now I think they are looking down upon this scene and combine, and every one of them is a friend of Grant. I go up and down the land and every time I meet a man who bears on his body the scars of many battles, who has lost an arm or a limb for liberty, I find a friend of Grant. [Applause.] I remember when the veteran soldiers and sailors met at Pittsburg to celebrate the battle of Antietam, there were the friends of Grant. All over this great country his friends are scattered in numbers and men and women who have given all for their country, that which was dearer to them than their life's blood; they are the friends of Grant. I see here men—veterans—who for the past twenty years have held the banner of liberty, and advocated liberty and reform, and the centenary of the people, and they are the friends of Grant. These friends—women, soldiers, sailors, honest men, good men, brave men, wherever you find them, are the friends of Grant. [Applause.] Who are his enemies? They're those men who be seen in combination to take the life of the nation. They are those who were at a safe distance from all danger in editorial sanctums, writing leading articles, just as Horace Greeley did all through the war. [Laughter.] I know of no enemies of Grant save those who dreaded the advancement of freedom, and who are frightened at the name of Liberty. In conclusion, she said: It is sometimes said that republics are ungrateful. Show that you are not unmindful to the brave men who in our next hour of peril shall lead us to victory. Show that you are not unmindful to the men who today sits in the Presidential chair, whose honors by his wisdom, modesty and moderation.

Miss Anthony next followed with a happy address on the Rights of women, and the meeting terminated with a song from the Glee Club, and cheers for Grant and Wilson.

THE TAMMANY CONVENTION.

Abraham H. Lawrence the Probable Candidate for Mayor—A Committee of Twenty-One Appointed to Confer With the Reform Organizations.

The Tammany City and County Convention met yesterday afternoon in the wigwam on Fourteenth-street. Three o'clock was the hour named for the Convention to assemble, but it was nearly an hour later when the doors of the wigwam were opened to the delegates. Before the delegates were admitted a Committee on Organization, composed as follows, were and selected a Chairman and three Secretaries: John Fox, Wm. Walsh, Jas. Hayes, E. J. Shandley, E. M. Plum, T. J. Campbell, John Thompson, John Scott, James Fitzpatrick, Anthony Eickhoff, John Morrisey, Henry Whitman, Patrick Gibney, Bernard Riley, Thos. A. Ledwith, Abram S. Hewitt, James B. Coulter John Kelley, Thomas O'Callaghan, William C. Connor and Henry Genet. After this Committee had remained in secret session for nearly an hour, they selected as permanent Chairman, Abram S. Hewitt, and as Secretaries, Edward Gilion, Wm. H. Quincy and Frederick Zemmer. When these selections had been made, the delegations were admitted.

The Chairman then talked about the ancient glories that surrounded Tammany, and proceeded for the organization a brilliant future. On Mr. John Kelly's motion the districts were called in order and the credentials of the different delegates examined. Two delegations were present from the Third District; one headed by James Gibbons and the other by James Monaghan. This led to an excited wrangle, in which C. M. Blain, Joint, Kelly and "Billy" Walsh took part. After much talk and numberless motions and amendments it was finally decided that the Third District should be represented by both the contestants, the vote of the delegation being divided. The credentials of the remaining delegates being examined and found defrect, John Kelly moved that a committee of one from each Assembly District be appointed to confer with outside organizations having reform for their object, with regard to the approaching election, the said Committee to report back to the Convention. The motion further provided that the Chairman of the Convention be the Chairman of the Conference Committee, and that each delegate hand in writing to him the choice of candidates for the different offices. "Denny" Burns objected. He thought that each delegation should rise in turn and announce its candidate for Mayor, and he would nominate Abraham R. Lawrence. The name of Mr. Lawrence was received with general applause.

Mr. Kelly thought that the action proposed by Mr. Burns would be premature, parsicularly as the Conference Committee would have no power to nominate, but only to report back to the Convention, the Convention not being in any way bound by the action of the Committee. Acting with the Liberal Republicans in State and national politics, he thought it would be most unfair to nominate a mayor, or, indeed, to make any nominations without consulting them. Mr. Burns refused to withdraw his objection. He thought that the Democratshad already conceded enough on the State ticket.

Mr. A. J. Rogers, of the Twenty-second Ward, said he came there instructed by his constituents to advocate a nomination. The Convention, he thought, was a sufficiently representative body to nominate. The effort to save the matter intrusted to a conferene committee, was, he thought, a mean pandering to such insignificant bodies as the Committee of Seventy and other so-called reform organizations. These men, the speaker said, had promised reform, but had failed to bring it about, and now it was time for Tammany to strike out boldly and act independently of all other organizations. The motion, the speaker said, was designed to force on the delegates candidates they did not want. Mr. John Fox seconded Mr. Kelly's motion, and took occasion to make a rambling speech about Greeley and Brown. Among other things, he made the announcement that he was in favor of nominating Mr. Lawrence. This satisfied Denny Burns, who withdrew his amendment. Mr. Kelly's motion was then put and carried unanimously. A communication from the National Reform Democracy was handed in by Augustus Schell, and referred to the Conference Committee without being read. A recess was then taken for half an hour, in order that each delegation might make out in writing the names of its candidates. When a half hour had elapsed, the Convention was again called to order, and the slips handed in. The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll. When he had got as far as the Third District the head of the delegation called out the name of Abraham R. Lawrence, and announced the intention of his delegation to vote solid for that gentleman. The Chairman called the delegate to order, and said that as the different members of a delegation might name different candidates, it would be impracticable to have a viva voce vote. In spite of this warning from the Chair, the Seventeenth District declared openly for Edward Cooper for Mayor. A great many names were received in by the delegations for that office. Among them were the names of Messrs. Duncan, Kelly, Cooper and Fair, but it is well understood that the vast majority of the delegates advocate the nomination of Mr. Lawrence. As the other offices to be filled, it would be impossible to form anything like an accurate idea of the probable candidates. When the calling of the roll was finished, and all the delegates had handed in their nominees, the Chairman appointed the following Committee of Conference:

Dist.		Dist.	
1—John Fox.		11—Augustus Schell.	
2—Dennis Burns.		12—Owen Keenan.	
3—James Hayes and Jas. Gibbons.		13—Edward L. Donnelly.	
4—James Masterman.		14—Bernard Reilly.	
5—James Kelly.		15—Thos. B. Ledwith.	
6—Fred. Zimmer.		16—Maurice J. Power.	
7—John T. Tully.		17—John F. Bielle.	
8—James D. Crane.		18—John Kelly.	
9—James Fitzpatrick.		19—Wm. R. Roberts.	
10—T. Wm. Gunster.		20—George T. Wood.	
		21—Francis Geiger.	

The Conference Committee will meet to organize, in the "Wigwam," at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. On Friday next the Conference Committee reports back to the Convention.

The Tammany Committee.

A meeting of the Conference Committee appointed by the Judiciary Convention was held at Tammany Hall yesterday morning. Mr. Samuel J. Tilden in the chair. Messrs. E. Burke, T. Brennan, J. A. O'Brien, E. E. Meade, Thomas Connelly, E. Schell, Sylvester Nolan, H. F. Clarke, J. Koch, C. Fine, J. Bissenthal, J. Beck, J. Kelly and J. C. Bushnell were present. Mayor Hall was in the building, but did not take any part in the proceedings. The following gentlemen were appointed a subcommittee to confer with a committee of the Bar Association, the latter to be appointed at a meeting called in the interested in the appointment of judicial officers: J. A. O'Brien, E. E. Meade, T. Connelly, S. Nolan, J. D. McClelland, A. Eickhoff, J. Koch, C. Fine, J. Kelly, M. T. Brennan, J. C. Bushnell and J. F. Miller. The Subcommittee met at 8 o'clock this evening at Judge Tilden's residence, Gramercy Park, and proceeded thence to the head-quarters of the Bar Association, Twenty-seventh-street, where the Special Committee of that body were in session, under the Chairmanship of Mr. F. F. Marbury. After a conference of nearly three hours' duration, the two Committees separated without arriving at any definite decision, although the proposed list of candidates was before them for their consideration.

The Marshal's Office—Preparing for the Election.

There was even more activity yesterday at Gen. Sharpe's office than there has been during the past week. The newly-appointed special deputies for service on registration and election days thronged the halls and ante-rooms, waiting for the confirmation of their appointments, it being of great importance that as many as possible of those appointed should be ready to attend at the registration-places today. Deputies' shields have been issued to 1,200 men, but should it be found necessary to employ more assistance in watching the polling-places, to prevent a repetition of the shameful frauds on the ballot-boxes which have disgraced this City in past years, more appointments may be made before election day. The names of the chief marshals in each of the Assembly Districts was revised last evening by the Marshal, and some substitut ..e and alterations made.

Between 300 and 400 supervisors were sworn in during to-day, and about the same last evening, at Republican Hall, where Mr. Davenport was in attendance for the purpose from 7 to 9 o'clock. Judah Woodruff Gaisbeck signing the commissions and a general supervision of the work yesterday, and left for Albany last evening.

POLITICAL REFORM.

The Committee of Seventy—Adoption of an Address and Resolutions.

The Committee of Seventy held a meeting at the Everett House, last evening, and adopted the following address:

To the Citizens of New-York:

The Committee of Seventy desire to call the attention of their fellow-citizens to the grave importance of the issues at stake in the approaching Municipal election, and to the necessity of deciding them without regard to the great party questions involved in the Presidential election, which is unfortunately to take place on the same day.

It is known to every one that the work of Municipal reform which the citizens, without distinction of party, undertook in the Summer of 1871, is not yet half accomplished. By the combined force of Executive opposition, of the defection and treachery of some of our own chosen legislators, and the local influence of the friends of corruption, the just efforts of the citizens have been met at every step, and were frustrated after they had seemed to carry both the City and the State in the cause of reform by triumphant majorities. The result so far is that we are still burdened with the political machine organized under which the Ring were able to rob the City of unexampled millions, and with the corrupt men, the members of that Ring, who are daily waiting for new opportunity to resume the control of affairs.

It is therefore necessary that over the interval and the election of Municipal officers, which is to follow the fall contest, the citizens, who are the only real source of power, should be prepared to stand together, and to enjoy good government under the laws which they may establish. We are not unmindful of the important questions of National policy that will be presented to the people of this State at the approaching election, which involve a direct bearing upon the future peace and welfare of the City; and in due time before the day of election to announce which of the several candidates presented for those high offices will receive the indorsement of the Committee, most worthy of the votes and support of the true friends of reform.

For this purpose, and to enable citizens more correctly to judge of the merits of candidates, the Committee of Elections will be in session at the rooms of the Committee in the Everett House, Fourth-avenue, every evening (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, on and after Oct. 9, to receive with the expression of views of all parties, societies and organizations, and with all citizens who may desire to be heard or to consult with them in respect to candidates.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1872.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the honest and thorough administration of justice is essential alike to the safety of private rights and to the maintenance of public virtue, and as it is impossible to keep what we have already gained without a sense of honor, or to accomplish what remains to be done, unless all our Judges are above suspicion and reproach, this Committee will under no circumstances indorse or sanction the nomination to judicial office of any man who has in any way connected himself with the Tweed Ring or with the corrupt and wicked Ring against which the people of this City are struggling, and which they are determined to destroy, root and branch.

The Apollo Hall Democracy.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Apollo Hall Democracy was held last night. Judge Spaulding presided. It was resolved that, for the purpose of perfecting the organization, Judge Spaulding be appointed permanent Chairman. He return ned thanks. The Committee on Organization reported that organization was now completed in all but two districts, and those would be also organized in a day or two. The Committee on Rooms reported that Apollo Hall had been secured by the organization from last night until the same day next year, and would be open daily. A series of resolutions were proposed by Mr. Roswell D. Hatch, calling for primary elections to be held on Wednesday night, to elect delegates to the County and Congressional Conventions, to meet at Apollo Hall on the 12th and 14th inst., respectively, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Mayor, District-Attorney, Justice of Superior Court, Justice of Supreme Court, City Judge, Coroner and fifteen Aldermen.

The resolutions were adopted, the inspectors of election appointed and the places of polling fixed, after which the meeting adjourned.

Fleetwood Park Races—Last Day of the Fall Meeting.

Yesterday wound up the Fall meeting of the Fleetwood Association, and a large number of spectators were present to witness the closing contests. There were two races, the first being the purse of $2,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:31, which had fourteen entries, eight coming to the post. It was then agreed between the owners of seven of the horses that Gazelle should be allowed the first money if she did not start, and she was consequently withdrawn. The race between the seven will be told by the

SUMMARY.

D. Jenkins' gr. s. Joe Brown	2	1	1
P. Manee's b. m. Mary A. Whitney	1	2	2
J. Fleet's b. g. Comstock	3	3	3
John McKeon's b. g. Young Dexter	4	4	4
J. H. Phillips' s. m. Fanny Fern	5	5	5
M. W. Dicott's blk. g. Contraband	6	dis.	
E. Thorn's b. m. Lizzie	7	dis.	

Time—2:30, 2:28, 2:29½, 2:31.

SECOND RACE.

The "big" trot had American Girl, Rosalind and George Palmer as contestants, the former of whom won in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse, $2,000; free for all; mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

W. Lovell's b. m. American Girl	1	1	1
H. N. Smith's b. m. Rosalind	2	2	2
E. Corsma, Jr.'s br. g. Geo. Palmer	3	3	3

TIME:

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:08	1:38
Second heat	36	1:10	2:32
Third heat	37	1:13	2:37½

American Jockey Club.

The third day's racing of the American Jockey Club is set down for today if the weather permits. Five races are on the programme, viz.: The Annual Sweepstakes for three-year olds, two miles; a dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds; the Grand National Handicap of two miles and a quarter; a dash of a mile and three-quarters for all ages, and a dash of a mile with allowances to maidens. The following pools were sold last night at the Subscription Rooms by Dr. Underwood:

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Winesap	$25	Sue Ryder	$10
John Merryman	15	Frank Hampton	10

MILE DASH.

Fanchon, 105 lbs	$20	Hortillera, 95 lbs	$10
Eastern Star, 98 lbs	25	Octavia, 114 lbs	65
Manitoba, 98 lbs	15	Minnie Peterson, 98 lbs	25
Frank Hampton, 114 lbs	45	Elsie, 105 lbs	140

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Wizard	$50	Senfords	$15
Fellowcraft		The Nurse	10
Morris colt		Fitzy Colehart	10
Mercury	20	Fanchon	5
Wilhelm	15	Jerome	5

GRAND NATIONAL HANDICAP.

Trabman	$200	$100
Preakness	75	25
Defender	50	20
John Merryman	50	20

ANNUAL SWEEPSTAKES.

McDaniels	$0	100
T. G. Bacon	10	25

A Denial by Commissioner Manierre.

The following statement was yesterday, furnished by the Chief Clerk of the Board of Police to a TIMES reporter for publication:

"At a meeting of the Board of Police, held on the morning of the 7th inst. Mr. Manierre stated in reference to an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES of that morning, charging the several Police officers were sent by him to Philadelphia on Thursday night, that no one of the officers named, nor any other officer was sent there by him, nor were they sent there with his knowledge or consent. No money was furnished to officer them by him, or by any one else for them, with his knowledge or consent."

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Mayor Hall presiding. The following members were appointed to receive election returns: Eighth Ward, Supervisor Cochrane; Fourth, Fifth and Fourteenth Wards, Supervisor Conover; Ninth Ward, Supervisor Falconer; First, Second, Third and Fifth Wards, Supervisor Fitzgerald; Eleventh Ward, Peter Gilsey; Twenty-second Ward, Supervisor Joyce; Twelfth Ward, Supervisor Martin; Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, Supervisor McLaren; Eighteenth Ward, Supervisor Mehrbach; Nineteenth Ward, Supervisor Schlichting; Seventeenth Ward, Supervisor Bedde; Sixteenth Ward, Supervisor Vance; Fifteenth Ward, Supervisor Van Schaick; Twentieth Ward, Supervisor Wilder. A resolution was adopted removing the Armory of the Sixth Regiment from Tabernacy Hall to the south-eastern portion of the building corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth-street. The Board then passed a number of ordinary bills and adjourned.

Qualifications of Voters in Brooklyn.

The Board of Elections in Brooklyn have informed the several Boards of Registration, in reply to interrogatories, that the voter, in addition to having been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of the State one year next preceding any election, and for the last four months a resident of the county, must, to vote for Congressman, have resided thirty days in the Congressional district, and the last ten days in the Assembly district and ward, to entitle him to vote for Assemblyman and ward officers.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The engineers and laborers employed on the "big pipe" will be paid their wages up to Sept. 30, Friday, inclusive, to-day.

In consequence of the funeral yesterday of the late Dr. Lieber, the evening exercises of the Winter session of Columbia College were postponed until this morning.

The Grand Jury for the October Term of the Court of General Sessions yesterday were discharged for two weeks, owing to the Grand Jury of the Over and Terminer being in session.

The Examining Committee to select officers for promotion in the Custom-house met yesterday morning. Eight candidates submitted themselves to the test, subject to the rules already published.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, John O'Connor, of No. 436 Third-avenue, who beat his wife Catharine on Sunday night so that her life is considered at one time looked up to await the result of her injuries.

The ladies connected with St. Joseph's Home for Aged and Infirm have many articles for sale in Irving Hall. They have had a very fine collection of fancy articles, and the attendance has been very good.

The West-side German Dispensary, at No. 404 West Forty-th-street, has been established for the express purpose of affording gratuitous medical assistance to the poor, without distinction of nationality or religious faith.

Robert Stetson, an insane man having no home, was found yesterday at the corner of Twelfth-street and Avenue B, suffering from a severe stab-wound in his neck, which he had inflicted upon himself with a pocket-knife.

The fines imposed upon members of the Police Department for delinquencies during the last month, amounted to 362 days' pay, or $1,509 42, showing a decrease of thirty-six days' pay, or $116 10, as compared with the preceding month.

The Methodist preachers met yesterday. Dr. Porter presiding. The dedication of a new church at Great Neck, Long Island, on Sunday, was reported. The church, together with the parsonage and $2,000 to endow the pulpit, making a donation of $8,000; was the gift of Mr. Geo. Spencer.

A large number of Knights Templar started last evening, from this City, under the banner of Manhattan Commandery, No. 61, of Yonkers for Norwich, N. Y., where they will with those from other parts of the State, form a Knightly Encampment. The Grand officers and members of the Grand Commandery resident in this City accompanied them.

The Union Ground base-ball tournament being to-day with a game between the Boston and Mutuals, commencing at 2 P. M. To-morrow the Mutuals play the Athletics, and the tournament will be continued six days, closing on the 14th. The Baltimores failed to keep their engagement with the Eckfords yesterday, thus forfeiting a game.

Charles H. Spencer, a lawyer, was arrested, yesterday, by Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, of the Central Office, charged with having, in September last, forged the name of Emery Bemis, of No. 70 India Wharf, Boston, to a check for $1,000 on the Eleventh Ward Bank of this City. Spencer was delivered to Detective Dearborn, who took him back to Boston for trial.

"A Citizen" writes that under cover of the "Clinton Medical Institute," persons are distributing circulars of a most disgusting character. On Monday a man was stationed on the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street to distribute the circulars, but before noon he was missed, and a number of them were found thrown away in the gutter.

The Evening High School commenced its sessions at the school in Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, last evening. The rooms were crowded. Brief addresses were made by President Smythe and Commissioner Wood, by Prof. Scott, of the New-York College, and by Messrs. Babcock and Jasper.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Columbia College was held last evening. Mr. Frederick De Peyster recommended the removal of the college outside the City limits. A more adequate compensation for the professors and students of the College was recommended. Appropriate allusion was made to the recent death of Prof. Lieber. After the election of officers the association adjourned.

On Thursday next a salute of 100 guns will be fired in the City Hall Park in commemoration of the anniversary of Cuban independence. In the evening a meeting will be held at Cooper Institute, which will be addressed by distinguished speakers. On that day the whole proceeds of Cuban labor on the United States will be given to the cause of Cuban liberty.

Timothy Leary's rag and paper store, No. 59 Park-street, caught fire yesterday evening. Damage to stock, $1,000. The building owned by Dennis O'Connor was damaged $600; insured. The fire extended to No. 61, the store owned by Dennis O'Conner, and occupied by David Regan as a rag-store. Damage on stock, $1,000; on the building, $500. The Ladies' Home Mission at No. 57 Park-street was damaged $250 on furniture; insured.

BROOKLYN.

Catherine Schonbacher, who was burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, Sunday night, at No. 196 Ninth-street, E. D., died yesterday morning.

Proposals for removing dead animals and night-soil were opened yesterday by the Common Council. The proposals were referred to the Health Committee.

The trial of Dr. Lucius B. Irish and Mrs. Sarah Anderson, indicted for the murder, by poisoning, of Mrs. Anderson's husband, will come off on the 21st inst.

A protest, signed by fifty-six persons, against the charge of six cents fare on the Atlantic-avenue Railroad, was read yesterday at the meeting of the Common Council.

The Street Commissioner yesterday sent in a communication to the Common Council stating that the present system of removing night-soil was an unmitigated nuisance.

The trial of John Fitzpatrick, indicted for the murder of his wife Mary, in June last, was, yesterday, set down for the 22d inst. in the Court of Over and Terminer. Fitzpatrick is out on bail.

Henry Rodgers, one of the Battle-row gang, for who is indicted for the murder of Officer John Donohue, pleaded not guilty in the Court of Over and Terminer, yesterday. His trial was set down for today.

Rebecca Brophy, aged twenty-one months, daughter of Officer Brophy of the Central Office, was run over last evening by a street-car and instantly killed. Thos. Devoy, the driver of the car, was arrested.

The Common Council, yesterday, passed a resolution authorizing the sale of the ground on which the James-street Market is situated to the East River Bridge Company, for $5,000. The ground includes twenty-two city lots.

Alderman Ropes stated yesterday, in the session of the City Council, that of the thirty-two Inspectors drawing pay from the city, (including Street Inspectors,) with salaries aggregating $30,000 per year, a large majority are sinecures.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, by resolution, referred the assessment of $106,000 for grading, repaving and setting lamp-posts on Broadway, between First and Eleventh streets, to the Board of Assessments, to be apportioned among the several assessment districts.

The United States screw frigate Hartford will go into commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard today preparatory to sailing for China, via the Suez Canal, to relieve the United States ship-of-war Colorado, Rear Admiral Rogers' flag-ship of the Asiatic fleet. The Hartford is noted as having been Admiral Farragut's flag-ship. She will sail for her destination in the course of a fortnight. She carries a crew of 300 men and a marine guard of forty men. She is commanded by Capt. Wm. F. Spicer.

STATEN ISLAND.

This evening the young ladies of the St. Paul's Memorial Church will hold their evening bazaar at the German Club Rooms, Stapleton.

The Richmond County Sunday-school Teachers' Association will hold their annual meeting at the First Presbyterian Church on the evening of the 21st instant. Rev. Dr. Rockwell will officiate.

Mr. John C. Thompson, an old and highly-respected citizen, died at New Brighton yesterday morning, after a severe illness of a fortnight. Mr. Thompson was over sixty years of age, and few citizens were more conspicuous for their interest in the material advancement of the County of Richmond and the economical administration of its local Government. He was especially the enemy of the numerous "rings" abuses of which the island has for years, in a greater or less degree, been the victim.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. James Demarest, Jr., the newly-elected pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Peekskill, commenced his ministerial duties on Sunday last.

The annual meeting of the Synod of New-York will be held at Yonkers, commencing on Tuesday, 15th inst. Rev. Dr. Fraser, of Sing Sing, will preach the opening sermon on the evening, at the First Presbyterian Church.

NEW-JERSEY.

On the opening of the Hudson County Court, yesterday, the County Prosecutor asked the Court to fix an early date for the trial of the cases of Jersey City officials remaining under indictment. The time will be fixed today.

Late on Sunday night a two-story frame building, on the corner of Washington-avenue and South-street, Elizabeth, was damaged to the extent of $1,000; fully covered by insurance by setting his throat, at Smithfield, last Saturday.

Plymouth Church Silver Wedding.

The exercises commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Plymouth Church began yesterday. Public prayer-meeting was held in the lecture-room at 9 A. M., and was conducted by Rev. H. W. Beecher. Addresses and prayers were offered by Wm. C. Calter, Capt. A. C. Duncan, George A. Bell, Mr. A. Hill and others. Mr. Wm. C. Calter, in the name who was instrumental in bringing Mr. Beecher to Brooklyn. At 2 P. M. the Sunday-school assembled, their respective rooms and enjoyed a brief period of refreshments and social entertainment. At 3 o'clock they reassembled on Henry-street and paid a graceful tribute to Mr. Beecher's early friends, and were addressed by Dr. Scudder and Mr. Beecher. To-day there will be a social reunion of the members and worshipers of the church.

Funeral Services.

Judge Benedict presided in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, and heard the case of Frederick D. Hinds, against Wheat-Gere, praying indictment for bankrupt in contempt of court. He was tried last Spring, and acquitted, and was called, and announced by the District-Attorney as "reserved." Mr. Hinds, who was voluntarily present, expressed himself as anxious for trial, never having been arrested on any of the indictments since his first trial. It is presumed that the United States authorities are waiting for further evidence, although it is doubtful if a conviction can be obtained.

Henry Camp, an aged man, pleaded guilty to sending obscene matter through the mails, and was given the extreme penalty of the law, one year in the Penitentiary and $500 fine. Judge Benedict remarking that the punishment was the not severe enough.

The case of Bennett Howard, charged with making counterfeit match stamps, will be tried on the 16th inst. This case has been on the calendar for four years, and has been tried twice, having been postponed for various reasons.

[Advertisement.]

A COUNTRY EDITOR, after visiting the City and KNOWN HEADQUARTERS, writes home the following: "In New-York a rough place I sometimes knocks in twenty minutes—that shows the place. Then we have a Fifth-avenue, with its gilt and fashions, who astonishes Mankind success to everything and superior fabrics." That editor's head is level.

Passengers Arrived.

Per steamer John Gilpin, from Glasgow—Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe, Mr. Anni and Lady, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jackson, Mr. Morton, Mrs. T. B. Andrews, infant and maid, Mrs. Kidd, Walter Kidd, E. Lethbridge, J. A. Wilson, Mrs. W. Wyeth, Miss Bradbrook, Mr. Bradbrook, Miss Bradbrook, Miss Ellen Bradbrook, Rev. Mr. Rogers, and 47 in the steerage.

Per steamer Ville du Havre, from Havre—Mme. Fechter and family, Madame Rosenfeld and family, Mme. Bernhardt, Mme. Pierson, Mme. Hayes, J. B. Guttridge, Miss Kate Hayes, Miss Mary Hayes, Miss E. Hayes, Miss E. Hayes, Miss Hayes, Miss Hayes, Miss